REGISTERED No. 79—1872

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,573.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,789 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. A. Hansard, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th May 1873, at 4 P.M.

	May 1873.		May 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	17	Leave Alleppy	25
„ Ratnagherry	18	„ Tuticorin	25
„ Vingorla	18	„ Colombo	26
„ Carwar	19	„ Galle	27
„ Goa	19	„ Negapatam	30
„ Mangalore	20	„ Pondicherry	31
„ Cannanore	21	„ Madras	June 2
„ Tellicherry	21	„ Coconada	4
„ Calicut	22	„ Vizagapatam	5
„ Beypore	22	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Narrakal	23	„ Gopaulpore	6
„ Cochin	23	„ False Point	7
		Arrive CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, and Alleppy. The Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting, but passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Nawakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUIADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Correz, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd May 1873, at 2 P.M.

	May 1873.		June 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave BUSREH	11
„ Kurrachee	27	„ Fao	11
„ Guadur	28	„ Gwek	12
„ Muscat	30	„ Bushire	13
„ Bunder Abbas	June 1	„ Linga	16
„ Linga	3	„ Bunder Abbas	19
„ Bahrein	5	„ Muscat	19
„ Bushire	9	„ Guadur	21
„ Fao	7	„ Kurrachee	24
Arrive BUSREH	8	Arrive BOMBAY	27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY during the Monsoon, commencing from 28th May.

The Steam-ship KUCHEE, 850 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Bevis, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 24TH INSTANT.

THE Steam Ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 Nett Registered Tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive First Class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description. There is a Surgeon on board, and she carries a Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are :—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL £50
FIRST „ SUEZ £30

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th April 1873.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 24th May.

THE s. s. XANTHO, 1,800 tons, 250 H. P., nominal, William Cookes, Commander, will leave as above. She has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, with Saloon on Upper Deck, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

FIRST CLASS.....Rs. 500

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail about 1st proximo.)

THE Steam-ship RED GAUNTLET, 922 Nett Regis-tered Tons, Charles Mann, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive First-class Passenger accommodation. The services of a Surgeon are engaged, and she carries a Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
or W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£23	£15	£8	Without Food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	53	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 8 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1ST JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1ST JULY 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 5th November 1872.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates.

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.
KING SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.
CALCUTTA.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

FOR SALE on board-ship ASHGROVE, a 25 Ft. 5-Oared GIG :—everything complete. Apply on board, at 12 Noon, Messrs. MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE'S, Apollo Street.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 19th May, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. NUBIA, (2,095 tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 19th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BOKHARA, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 16th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. TIMOR, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Timor.

Bombay, 14th May 1873.

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES per s.s. MURIEL.—The s.s. MURIEL, having arrived from Liverpool under General Average, occasioned by damage received in the Mersey, which stove in the Vessel's bows and filled the fore compartment with water, necessitating the re-docking of the Steamer and the landing of the Cargo, CONSIGNEES are requested to SIGN the AVERAGE BOND, to PRODUCE INVOICES, and to PAY a DEPOSIT of TWO and a HALF per CENT. on the INVOICE VALUE of their GOODS, after which the Undersigned will grant DELIVERY ORDERS.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Muriel.

Bombay, 15th May 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

10	Boxes	each 1 dozen quarts	Champagne	via Imperial.
3	do.	„ 2 do.	pints	„
10	do.	„ 1 do.	quarts	„ Stein Brothers Carte Blanche.
10	do.	„ 1 do.	„	„ Carte Noire.
25	do.	„ 1 do.	„	„ Count Bismark.
20	do.	„ 1 do.	„	„ Fleur de Sillery.
10	do.	„ 2 do.	pints	„ „
7	do.	„ 1 do.	quarts	„ Sparkling Hock.
2	do.	„ 2 do.	pints	„ „
1	do.	„ 1 do.	Still Hock.	„ „

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 17th May 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, in Apollo Street, No. 12.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloth, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, dhotics, pints, Persian chintz, &c.

Also, blackwood carved furniture, consisting of circular, camp dining, dressing and washhand tables, drawing-room, easy, and rocking chairs, carved chiffoniers, pigeon hole cupboards, carved large screen, teapoys, camp cots, child's cradle, dispense cupboard, saddle horse and sumpiries, and by order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing, lot of helmets with covers, few dozens grey and white stockings and socks, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, a set of rich cut flowered Glassware, Dinner, Tea and Dessert Sets, rich Plateware, a Mahogany Sympathetic Square Pianoforte by Soundy & Co.'s Bagatelle Table, Wagonette, Buggy, Horses, &c., at the Bungalow No. 100, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 20th May at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above named place, the valuable Household Furniture, &c., the property of T. F. Dunkett, Esq., (intending to proceed to Europe.) The same consisting of a set of rich flowered glassware for 18 pers ns, a large green and gold dinner set, a handsome Tea set, two blue dessert sets, a set of plated dish covers, pair of hot water and vegetable dishes, cruet and egg frames, salver, teapot, toast racks, ice pitcher, butterpots, a set of best plated "Lily Pattern" spoons and forks, a box of plated dessert knives and forks with mother o'pearl handles, table and chamber candlesticks, a set of Rodger's cutlery, a set of blackwood dining table, side board, cellarette, an ormoline 15 day clock, settees the hour and half hours, chairs, circular, and card tables, anottoman, conversation couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, plated three light and single hanging argand lamps and drops, glass stem double branched wall shades with cut shades, pans and drops, English Brussel's carpet, teapoys, a mahogany sympathetic square pianoforte by Soundy & Co. (a full toned ins rument), engravings in frames, a mahogany side bagatelle table with balls, cues, &c., a large four post bedstead with mattresses pillows and curtain, reclining couches, blackwood and camphorwood chests of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, toilet glasses, a child's cradle, clothes and gown presses, copper cooking utensils and dispense articles and few books, a lot of choice plants in pots, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

An English-built buggy, by E. Kesterton, a serviceable grey horse and a set of harness, a waggonette by Barton and Sons, hunting and side saddles and bridles, a set of second hand double harness, &c.

Catalogues of the full particulars are published and the property is now on view.

SALE OF WOOLLEN CLOTH AND SERGE CUTTINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Parel, Lal Baugh, by order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing,

A quantity of Woollen Cloth and Serge Cuttings.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Glass, Crockery, and Plateware, a full-toned rosewood Grand Square Pianoforte, quite new, a new 12 stop Walnutwood Harmonium, Carriages, Horses, a slate Miniature Billiard Table, Gas Lamps &c., at the Fernery, Parell.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, at one o'clock P.M., on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, all the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Robert Knight, Esq., proceeding to Calcutta, the same comprises, a set of glassware, dinner, tea and dessert sets, plateware, cutlery, &c., and the furniture carved blackwood such as circular, pier, side, and dining tables, a suit of walnutwood conversation couches, arms and easy chairs, teapoys, carved round Ottoman chiffoniers, whatnot, screens, carved writing table, clocks, tea caddy, a mahogany slate miniature billiard table with balls, cues, &c., bronze six, five, and three-lights gas hanging and bracket lamps and shades, few water colour and chromolithographic pictures in gilt frames, a full-toned rosewood square German Pianoforte, a first-rate walnutwood harmonium, several camp and child's cots, reclining couches, clothes and gown presses, mahogany cheval and toilette glasses, camphorwood chests of drawers, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A very light sociable Carriage (to form an Open Carriage) with lamps, pole, and cushions, by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of serviceable Grey Carriage Horses, a Bay Galloway, a gun-shyed Office Shigram, double and single Harness, Saddles, Child's Perambulators and Stable Gear, &c.

Catalogues of the full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th May 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions received from the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of June next, at 4 P.M., the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of Faszandary land, or ground belonging to Dadysett's Atashbehram or Fire-temple of the Parsi said fazundary land one Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady now is or lately was the property together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built or standing thereon, situate in the island of Bombay in a certain street called the Dadysett's Atashbehram Street, or otherwise called Agiary Lane (being in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war) on the south side of the public road, and which said Messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house is now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 163 and which said piece of land or ground is registered in the Books of the Collector under the name of the said Dinshaw Manockjee, under No. 10, and contains by admeasurement one thousand and fifty square feet (be the same little more or less) and is bounded as follows (to the same it may, on the east by the house of Shavuksha Rustomjee, on the west by the house of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Chilianewalla, on the north by the public road or street, and on the south by the other land belonging to the said Dadyset's Atashbehram with houses built thereon and occupied by the Parsi Guebre people, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the representatives of the said Dinshaw Manockjee.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, Graham's Building, Parsee Bazar Street.

HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE,
Solicitors to the Mortgagee.
CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th May 1873.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

22 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's, deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 42 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England ; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. SURAT, 2,578 Tons, and 500 H. P., Captain E. J. Baker, will leave for China on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, Fort, 16th May 1873.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

MR. NUSSERWANJEE NOWROJEE PARUCK,

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 17TH MAY, 1873.

By special desire, the Performance will commence with the Opera of

INDUR SABHA,

Which has been enacted before DELIGHTED AUDIENCES for TWELVE NIGHTS already.

To conclude with Mr. PARUCK'S Brilliant Comedy of

FEROZE AND PERICHER.

FEROZE ..... Mr. PARUCK.

A GOOD BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 4.

Tickets to be had of Mr. COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR, and at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M.

MR. F. HEYER is authorised to SIGN our FIRM PER PROCURATION from THIS DAY.

BELL, BRANDENBURG, & Co.

Bombay, 16th May 1873.

NOTICE.—All PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late CHARLES CLAYTON, Permanent Way Inspector, G. I. P. R., are requested to communicate with the Undersigned within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE.

A. F. DOBBS,
Judicial Superintendent of Railways, H. H. Nizam's Dominions.

Goolburgah, 15th May 1873.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

WANTED, for the DELHI MUNICIPALITY, a CIVIL ENGINEER. His first duty will be to make a project, with Plans and Estimate, for laying water on to, and for Draining the Streets of Delhi ; and therefore experience will be given to the Candidate who can produce Certificates of experience in those matters.

Applications with Terms and Testimonials to be sent in to the President of the Municipal Committee by the 30th September next.

A liberal Salary will be allowed according to qualifications.

T. J. HADDIS, Secretary.

Delhi, Punjab, 13th May 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I the Undersigned, WALLJEE HEERJEE, on the 14th of Asso Vad Samvat 1927 (11th November 1871), dissolved Partnership with Soondurjee Hemraj, Visram Hurjee, Ramjee Veerjee, Madhowjee Thackersey, Veerjee Hurjee, and Kessowjee Thackersey, who lately carried on business at Bombay under the respective names, styles, and firms of Visram Hurjee, Soondurjee Hemraj, and Ramjee Veerjee ; at Kurrachee, under the name of Visram Hurjee ; and at Calcutta, under the name of Veerjee Hurjee ; and I further give notice, that Visram Hurjee has undertaken upon himself to receive, discharge, and settle all the debts and outstandings due to and by the said above-mentioned several Firms before the said dissolution of Partnership. Creditors of the said Firms whose Claims are antecedent to the above-mentioned date are therefore requested to send in their Claims to the said Visram Hurjee.—Bombay, 16th May 1873.

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NOTICES.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of May, 1873, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the following business :—

1. Memo. of the Municipal Commissioner, No. 2284, forwarding Copy of Government Resolution No. 1688, on the subject of the transfer to the Municipality of the site on which it is proposed to erect a Market at Mazagon.

2. Letter from Government, No. 1363, forwarding Government Resolution No. 1362, relative to the salary of the Municipal Executive Engineer for the current year.

3. Letter of the Municipal Commissioner, No. 2098, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Solicitors to the Corporation on the subject of the result of the Suit by the Executors of Culliandas Kirparam against the Justices in respect of the premises in Chowpatty which was repudiated by the Bench in 1872—and the said Suit having been decided against the Corporation to consider and decide upon the course to be adopted.

4. Letter from Messrs. Scott, McClelland and Co., dated 5th May 1873, on the subject of their losses incurred last season at Dudeo Works.

5. Memo. by the Municipal Commissioner, No. 2371, forwarding a copy of a letter from Mr. Russel Aitken on Major Tulloch's Report on the Water Supply of Bombay.

6. Government Resolution No. 2427, on the report of the Senior Magistrate of Police showing the state of crime in the Town and Island of Bombay.

7. Memo. by the Municipal Commissioner No. 2344, forwarding copy of a letter from Major Laughton thanking the Bench for the very complimentary manner in which the Bench had recognized his efforts in carrying out the survey of the Island of Bombay.

After the disposal of the above business, the Municipal Commissioner will ask for Sanction to the Expenditure of Rupees 2,872 for the construction of Latrines in the compound of the Crawford Markets."

The Municipal Commissioner will also "ask for sanction to a grant of Rs. 5,000 (Five Thousand) for the repair of the road in Sewree Cemetery and the construction of drains in the Cemetery."

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d. ; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s. ; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d. ; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 21s. ; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s. ; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 65s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS

Of every description, for the

INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Imitation Gold and Silver Threads, Braids, Lametta Tassels, Laces, &c., &c. Also all Kinds of

MILITARY AND NAVAL ACCOUTREMENTS.

2 inch	Rich Gold Lace	15s. 0d. per yard.
1½ inch	„ „	12s. 0d. „
1¼ inch	„ „	10s. 0d. „
1 inch	„ „	8s. 0d. „
¾ inch	„ „	7s. 0d. „
½ inch	„ „	6s. 0d. „
¼ inch	„ „	4s. 6d. „

Cheaper qualities made from 3s. to 9s. per yard. Gold Bullions for embroidering, 8s. per oz. Gold Lametta, according to length, from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per oz. Gold Tracing Braids, 10d., 11d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 3d. per yard.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

5-02. Tea Lead, £37 10s. Per Ton.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY,

Island-Iiland, Vanda, Hennal, Jockey Club, Frangipane, White Rose, Violet, Tea, Coffee, and other sweet Perfumes.

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair. Glycerine and Windsor Soap. Violet, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

Rimmel's far-famed Toilet Vinegar. Aquadentine for the Teeth. Perfumed Vinegars. Bloom of Hair Fr. Fancy Crackers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

In all Colours, have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on applicat.on. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

SPECIAL KIT

FOR

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits		17 0	Rail Portmanteaux	12 8		Warm Gloves		2 4
Overland do.		27 0	or		12 8	Do. Mitts		1 12
Warm do.		35 0	Overland Trunks		to	Do. Mufflers		2 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30	0 to 45 0	Best Solid Leather do.	52 0	28 0	Gent's Scarfs Knott, or for Pin	1 0	to 3 8
Sleeping Suits	6	8 to 17 8	Extra Size do.	75 0		Paper Collars ..... Doz.		1 0
Dressing Gowns	10	0 to 28 0	Black Hide Hand Bags	11 8	to 24 0	Linen do.		6 0
Pyjamas ..... ½ doz.		16 8	Cash Bags		6 12	Cotton Socks		9 8
Oxford Shirts ..... „		36 0	Courier Bags		6 8	Warm Merino		15 8
White do. ..... „		22 8	Money Belts		3 8	Cambric Handkerchiefs		5 0
Best Printed ..... „		22 8	Sovereign Boxes		4 0			to
Best Flannel ..... „		49 0	Soiled Linen Bags		4 12			10
Silk and Wool ..... „		52 0	Sponge Bags		2 0	Umbrellas with Covers		18 0
Under Vests ..... „	14	0 to 31 0	Sponges (large)		3 8			9 0
Do. Pants ..... „	26	0 to 31 0	Hat Brushes		1 0	Overland Chairs, best Beech		9 0
Towels ..... Each		4 12	Air Pillows		6 0			to
Pillow Cases ..... Each		1 8	Travelling Pillows		2 0			13 8
Sheets ..... Per pair		9 8	Rug Straps		2 0	Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds		15 0
Cardigan Jackets		9 8	Lock Straps		5 0			to
Bathing Drawers		2 0	Waterproof Coats		15 0			30 0
			Travelling Caps		2 8	Blankets ..... Each		11 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & CO.,

MUSIC SALOONS,

ESTABLISHED, 1864.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.

Instruments tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

HARMONIUMS FROM THE BEST MAKERS.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOS, VIOLINCELLOS, BASSES.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NEW SHEET MUSIC.

ALL THE POPULAR PIECES AND STANDARD WORKS.

New Music by every Mail.

THE FINE ARTS.

OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIAN TO SELECT FROM

PICTURES MOUNTED AND FRAMED TO ORDER IN EVERY STYLE.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY.

SACHE'S PHOTOGRAPHS are now admitted to be the best executed and the best chosen subjects in India, and the largest and cheapest yet produced.

Size 12 by 10—Price Rs. 1½ each.

MR. SACHE HAS JUST COMPLETED A

NEW SERIES OF BOMBAY VIEWS.

GUNS, RIFLES, AND REVOLVERS.

AS DIFFERENT MAKERS EXCEL IN SPECIAL CLASSES OF WEAPONS, WE DO NOT CONFINE OUR IMPORTATIONS TO ONE MANUFACTURER'S GOODS ONLY. WE ARE HOWEVER SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR

LINCOLN JEFFERIES OF BIRMINGHAM ; AND E. LEFAUCHEUX, PARIS.

LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

THE celebrated LITTLE WANZER, complete with all necessary fittings to work by hand without stand Rs. 60.

The same complete with Stand, to work by hand or foot, Rs. 75 nett cash.

WHEELER & WILSON NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE on stand with Cover to Machine, complete with all fittings, silver plated Rs. 125.

We are specially appointed Agents for these two kinds.

PATENT DOMESTIC FREEZING APPARATUS.

OR "CARRIES" PATENT ICE-MAKING MACHINES.

The only Genuine, as we are Sole appointed Agents for the Manufacturers.

BEING direct Importers and having no London agency charges to add, we are enabled to sell at a lower rate than any other house in India.

Large size to make 5 pounds of Ice, at once, with stove and everything complete.....Rs. 210
Smaller size to make 3 pounds of Ice, complete.....Rs. 147

We have just received a Consignment of the larger size Machines of an IMPROVED KIND, the Boiler being made in one piece, without any join or seam whatever. This class of Machine cannot be had of any other Firm in India.

Nett Price complete as above.....Rs. 250.

*** This is the price usually charged by other Firms for the ordinary apparatus.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & CO.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BURLINGTON

HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON

IS NOW OPEN,

17, CHURCH GATE STREET,

NEXT TO Messrs. CARR BROTHERS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 16TH MAY 1873.

Exchange on London opened to-day with rather a stronger feeling, but at the close of business rates were almost identical with those of yesterday.

Government securities are very firmly held, and buyers are more disposed to meet sellers' prices than they have been for some days past.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 11 3/16d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 3/8d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 7/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight .....1s. 10½d.
Credit do. .....1s. 11 1/16d. to 1s. 11 3/32d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 5/32d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 11 9/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 99¾
Do. demand..... 100 1/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99½ nominal.
Do. demand..... 99 15/16. to par.

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 228 to 228½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...110½ to 111
Four & half per cent. ... ...104½ to 105
Four per cent. ... ...103 to 103½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loans, 1926-27 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872.....92 nominal.
New FrenchLoan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.....115.

ates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
.....ans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8-6
Carolus 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-France Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-11
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

By Canal, steamers are weak at £2-10-0 to £2-11-3. The rise in the Home Cotton market has also caused shippers to pause before engaging further by sailing vessels, as some of the telegrams received to-day have changed orders from sail to steam. Rates have taken place at £2-10-0 by an iron ship; other vessels £2-16-3 to £2-17-6.

London { Cotton ... / Cases ... / Seeds ... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 17s. 6d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 17s. 6d. / Myrabollams ..... £2 2s. 6d. / Coir bdls ..... £0 17s. 6d.
Seeds ... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
Havre ... { Cotton ... / Coffee ... } £3 0s. 0d. noml.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £3 2s. 6d.
Trieste ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Marseilles ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 30 to 25 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ... Salt ..... Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... No offer.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market has been steadier, without, however, any change in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

2,500 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. at Rs. 5 14 3
2,000 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ ,, at ,, 5 15 6
1,000 ,, ,, Common 40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ ,, at ,, 5 13 0
500 ,, ,, ,, 45 ,, 39 ,, 7 ,, at ,, 5 1 0
1,050 ,, ,, Madapollams 32 ,, 24 ,, 3 ,, at ,, 2 3 3
1,500 [illegible] ,, ,, 32 ,, 24 ,, 3 ,, at ,, 2 2 6
1,050 ,, ,, ,, 32 ,, 24 ,, 2½ ,, at ,, 1 9
1,000 ,, ,, T. Cloth 30 ,, 24 ,, 5 ,, at ,, 3 1 6

COTTON.

Owing to the favourable news from the Home Market, the market here has been very firm, and prices have advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per candy. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee .....at Rs 192 to Rs. 196
,, Akote .....at ,, 200 to ,, 205
,, Broach M.G. .....at ,, 215 to ,, 220
,, Hinguughaut .....at ,, 222 to ,, 225
,, Mowa and Bhownuggur .....at ,, 200 to ,, 205
,, Sawgimed .....at ,, 211 to ,, 213
,, Comptee, and Vingorla .....at ,, 178 to ,, 189

The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500 candies New Bhownuggur, 15 days .....at Rs. 200
50 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 202
50 ,, ,, Mowa .....at ,, 204
250 ,, ,, Vingorla 0 days .....at ,, 180
200 ,, ,, ,, 15 ,, ...at ,, 178
300 ,, ,, ,, 15 ,, ...at ,, 175
25 ,, ,, Broach M. G. .....at ,, 215 to 221
25 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 220
25 ,, ,, Surat ,, ...at ,, 227
100 ,, ,, Oomrawuttee F.P.B. .....at ,, 200
50 ,, ,, Jodia .....at ,, 180 to 185
25 ,, ,, Cutch .....at ,, 180 to 189
25 ,, ,, Kuranjo .....at ,, 194
25 ,, ,, Hinguughaut F.P.B. .....at ,, 221

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Demand for Bank of Bombay and Mofussil Press shares at increased rates. Land and Spinning shares firm. Bombay and Fort Press shares advancing.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of Sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
32,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	765
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rcs. Issue	260
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	250
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
17,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	110 x.d.
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,900
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	780
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co.....	550
250	3,000	650	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	240
150	12,000	11,000	100 pc.	Apollo Press Co.....	7,100
200	2,000	all	200 pc.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,600
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New.....	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 pc.	Broach Cotton Co	800
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,100
500	1,250	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.....	5,500
25 †	9,000	all	250 p.c.	East India Press Co.....	2,500 nl.
150	8,500	all	200 pc.	Fort Press Co.....	7,000
200	2,000	1,500	75 pc.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	630
200	1,000	all	200 pc.	French Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	225 pc.	Hydraulic Press Co.....	1,900
250	5,000	1,467	75 pc.	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	42½ pc.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	665
120	2,500	all	250 pc.	Prince of Wales Press....	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	400
400	850	750	135 pc.	Scinde Press Co.....	435
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250 pc.	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES

.....	£20	21 8 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	236½
.....	£20	10 9 1 0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	136
.....	£20	13 10 2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 3 1	d°.	Do. New Shares	216

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77.	Colaba Land Co.....	1,510
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Prere Land & Pier Co. Ld	110
750	2,000	2,000	31 p.c.	Mazagon Land	925
6,000	1,000	all	15 p.c.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	465

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.c.	Albert Mills Co.....	1,900
600	1,250	all	50 p.c	Alexandra Spinning	1,355
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
200	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	225
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,070
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	235
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,515
750	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all	...	Jeevraj Ballo Mills	1,050
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manekji Petit's	1,150
200	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,065
800	2,500	all	150 p.c.	Oriental	3,125 x.d.
400	2,500	2,400	216 p.c.	Royal	2,200
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,180

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105 pc.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,310
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	55
500	500	300	15 pc.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	102
1,000	50	all	1½ pc.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co. ...	25
2,000	500	all	40 pc.	Treacher & Co	450
2,000	350	all	40 pc.	Virgas Patent Slip Co ...	60

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 10th May 1873.

Open 1,266½ Miles. Rs. a. p.

Coaching 93,998 5 7
Merchandize 3,29,344 15 0
Electric Telegraph 708 4 6
Municipal Trains, &c. 615 0 0

Total Rs..... 4,24,666 9 1

Corresponding week last year, open 1,266½ miles.....Total Rs 4,07,197 15 5

Increase Rs..... 17,468 9 8

CALCUTTA.—12TH MAY.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents. at Rs. 103, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher.

4½ per cents. at Rs. 105.

5½ per cents. at Rs. 119-13 and 110-14.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Mecca (s) ..... Kurrachee	Laws ..... Beyts	Hongkong. Kurrachee.

The Steamer Oorun, Nacoda, to Coast and Cutch, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessel was entered out for loading yesterday :—

The Ship Andaman, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—16TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Timor, 60 casks iron wire, Hussonbhoy Thoror and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde, 15 cases cotton ball thread, Framjee Ardaseer Davor, 50 boxes gin, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Xanthe, 8 packages wall papers, Abdool Hoosein Tyebjee, 30 cases sherry, 50 cases gin, 10 cases orange bitter, W Smith.
Mecca, 10 cases caster oil, 41 cases hardware Mahomedally Tyebjee.
Berkeley, 172 boxes wine Remedios Brothers.
Saladin, 25 cases brandy, Bounevialle and Sibille.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, 35 cases brandy Bounevialle and Sibille and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Glaneuse 50 cases brandy Planque Vinay and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—16TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Granite City, 66 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Augusta, 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Peacemaker, 250 bales cotton, C Mitchell and Co.
Gardner Colby, 20 bags linseed, F Scott and Co; 320 cwts horns, 11 Days.
Ashgrove, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Pocahontas, 300 bags linseed, H D Fisher and Co; 90 bales cotton, J Balloo.
Iron Clyde, 44 bales cotton, C Dewjee; 155 bales cotton, V Takursey; 500 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co; 181 bales cotton, G Cotton and Co; 96 bales cotton, C Munjee; 150 bales cotton, G Khuitow and Co.
New Era, 1,459 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, R Steuart and Co.
Macedon, 300 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 48 bales cotton, D G Hoosein.
Killarney, s, 90 bales cotton, J Goculdass; 50 bales cotton H Gangjee; 86 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 20 bags gall, V Kessowjee; 50 bales hemp, J Goculdass.
Orchis, s, 100 bales cotton, F Sands and Co; 400 bales cotton, S Hobart and Co.
Andaman, 1,000 bales cotton, R Steuart and Co.
Potomac, s, 12 bales rags, E Visram; 113 bales jute, C Tooljaram; 100 bales cotton, K Spinner and Co; 77 bales cotton, D Goolamhoosen and Co; 33 bales cotton, R Babool-ii; 85 bales cotton, K Hurmookroy; 125 bales cotton, C Purbut and Co; 100 bales cotton, W Bogie and Co; 51 bales cotton, M Choonilall; 40 bales wool, E Visram.
Chancellor, s, 50 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, W Bogie and Co; 500 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 300 bales cotton, L Khimjee and Co; 2 bags wheat, Remington and Co.
Bellona, s, 200 bags wheat, R Steuart and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Tippet and Co; 186 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 17 bales cotton, P Cassels and Co; 61 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Xantho, s, 1 package T shells, R Alliraza; 35 bags wheat, and 110 bags linseed, G Heerjeevandass; 12 bales wool, M Meyaram; 76 bales wool, S Veerjee; 200 bales cotton, P Vinay and Co; 28 bales cotton, R Pragjee; 200 bags saltpetre, D Poonja; 11 bales hides, R and F Bomanjee; 150 bales cotton, J Campbell and Co; 8 bales hides and skins, C Jewajee and Co; 5 bales wool, C Jewajee and Co; 30 bales cotton, K Jewajee.
Strathclyde, s, 130 bales cotton, G A Yajnick; 500 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Red Gauntlet, s, 100 tons old iron, C L Agency; 1,000 bundles myrabollams, R Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Nubia, s, 245 pieces E teeth, J Peerbhoy; 129 pieces E teeth, R Goolam Mahomed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gladys, s, 170 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 22 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co.
Nubia, s, 50 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gladys, s, 250 bales cotton, P Cassels and Co.
Nubia, s, 50 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co; 150 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Trevanion, 160 cwts horns, 11 Days.

FOR HONGKONG.

Surat, s, 555 pieces sandle wood, M Nusserwanjee Pasha; 60 bales cotton, N Moolanchund; 812 pieces sandle wood, H J M A Khaluk; 7 cases P feather, M Daveraj.
Bokhara, s, 23 chests opium, S Nusserwanjee; 23 chests opium, R Khimjee and Co; 36 chests opium, A Munjee; 19 bales twist, C Evram; 67 bales cotton, L Chattoo; 426 pieces E teeth, J Peerbhoy; 50 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 100 bales cotton, K Hurmookroy; 11 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cotton, M Rather; 66 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 90 bales cotton, J Peernhoy; 10 chests opium, S and D B Futtakia; 5 chests opium, E D Lungrana; 37 chests opium, D C Tata; 14 chests opium, H E Ellias; 21½ chests opium, H A Esmail and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bokhara, s, 6 chests opium, C Dalcharam; 4 chests opium, G Mookhund; 5 chests opium, S Bulder; 29 chests opium, B and A Hormusjee; 10 chests opium, S Cothery; 11 chests opium, D Runsook; 3 chests opium, G Chajooram; 11½ chests opium, R Jugnath; 7 chests opium, G Coonjlall, 8 chests opium, A Burjorjee Mody and Co; 35 chests opium, E J Abram.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 14.

Henslowe, Captain, Local, to rejoin, from England.

MAY 15.

Aldjo, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Morris, Lieutenant, Bengal 17th Regiment, on leave, from Lucknow.
Berkeley, Brevet Captain, Madras 5th Regiment N. I., on furlough, from Saugor.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 16.

Scott, Colonel, 30th Regt N. I., on leave, to Matheran.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 14th May 1873.

The following order is published in conformity with a similar order issued in Bengal :—

With the view of giving effect to para 46 Section II, of the Regulations contained in Horse Guards, G O 52 G O 189 of 1872. of 1872, H E the C-in-C is pleased to sanction the formation of riding classes in this command for the instruction of Staff and Infantry officers desirous of attending.

The classes will be formed, under the orders of General officers Commandig Divisions, at Kirkee, Mhow and Ahmedabad.

The attention of Officers Commanding Native Corps is invited to the 178 Article of War (Indian) which directs that unclaimed Estates shall, after the lapse of twelve months, be remitted to the account department.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 681, 12th October 1870 commanding officers are requested, with a view to prevent accidents, to take the greatest care that cartridge cases returned into store are free from powder and cap composition.

Under instructions from Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to warn Commanding officers of Corps of the necessity for strict attention being paid to article 2 of the Native articles of war which requires the *attestation* of certain classes of followers.

Henceforth the term *enlisted followers*, is to be held to include all Native Establishments which are entered in a muster roll, and receive pay from Government; the term "attested followers" including those followers only who are attested under the 2nd article of war.

Under instructions from the War Office it is intimated that Captain W. D. Carey No. 7 Battery 6th Brigade has been promoted Major into the 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery.

Under instructions from the War Office it is intimated that Major M. H. C. B. Steinman and Captain R. C. Dryadale have been posted to No. 1 Battery 6th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Under instructions from the War Office it is intimated that Lieut. F. W. J. Barker, has been transferred to No. 2 Battery 6th Brigade Royal Artillery and appointed Gunnery Instructor, vice Burgess.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Captain Blyth, 2nd Foot, will proceed to England, and join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, reporting his arrival in writing to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

That part of G. O. C. No 266, 23rd April, relating to Surgeon W. E. Cates is cancelled, and this medical officer is placed on General Duty, Belgaum.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Blowers, from 10th to 20th May 1873, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 5th May 1873.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following postings and transfers :—

Col J F Pennycuick, C B, R A, to proceed to Fyzabad, to assume command of the station.

Col T R Snow, Ben Cav., is transferred from Moradabad to Jhelum, for general duty,

Col H R. Drew, Ben S C, is transferred from Umritsur to Jullundur, for general duty,

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Maj and Bt Lt Col J Hills, C B, V C, (C Batt, F Bri,) for one month from date of availing himself of the same, to appear before a medical board at Bombay.

Maj G R Manderson, (E Bat, F Bri,) to Bombay, from the 18th April to the 17th May, to appear before a medical board.

Capt and Adjt Hon A Stewart, (A Bri,) to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 2nd Aug to the 30th Sept, in extension.

Lt G H Marshall, (Instr in Gunner, F Brig), to the full month of Deyrah, from the 15th June to the 15th Oct on private affairs.

Asst Surg H W A Mackinnon, (A Bat, F Brg), from the 15th April to the 1st Aug, to proceed to Murree and adjacent hills, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Lt Col A D Dennis, (23rd Bri.) to remain in Cashmere, from the 13th June to the 13th Oct in extension of privilege leave.

Lt Col A R Gloag, (6th Brig,) to England, for fifteen months from date of departure on urgent private affairs.

Lt R M Thornton, 5th Foot, (1st Bat) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

The C-in-C is pleased to appoint Capt R Morris, late 1st Eur L C, Station Staff, Futtehgurh, to officiate as Brig. Maj., Ferozepore, in the room of Capt. G. L. K. Hewett, proceeded on furlough.

(This cancels the appointment of Major A. Seagrim, announced in G. O. 24th April 1873, p. 203.)

Capt. F. S. S. Brind, Brig. Maj., is, at his own request, transferred from the Eastern Frontier to the Peshawur District.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 13.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr R W Morgan, Depy Conservator of Forests, Trichinopoly, for one year, to proceed to sea and Europe, on medical certificate.

Mr J B Spedding, Acting Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Malabar, for two years, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr A J Stuart, Acting Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of the Godavery District, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Mr Ware Plumptre Austin, to act as Sub-Collr and Join Mag of Malabar during the employment of Mr Logan on other duty.

Mr Henry Martin Winterbotham, to act as Head Asst to the Coll and Mag of Malabar during the employment of Mr Austin on other duty.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R P Campbell, Mag of Police for the Town of Madras privilege leave for three months.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Capt Henry Thomas Rogers, E R, Acting Principal of the Civil Engineering College, to be Principal of the Civil Engineering College, succession to Major Edgcome, R, E, resigned.

Mr Tower Trevorian Millet, to act Asst Supt of Police, Vizagapatam, during the absence of Capt. Sheffield, on leave.

Mr. Gordon Thomson Mackenzie, Asst to the Collr and Mag of Nellore, to act as Supt of the Jail at Nellore.

Capt William Clements Bayley, Acting Asst Supt of Police, to act as Supt of Police, Salem, during the absence of Capt Hodges.

Capt Wyndham Hughes Hallett, to act as a Mag of Police for the Town of Madras during the absence of Mr R P Campbell.

Asst. Surg. James Smith, to act as Supt. of Prisons for the Town of Madras, during the employment of Capt. Hallett.

Mr. J. W. Johnston, Dept. Col. and Mag., Salem District, to act as Supt. of the Central Jail at Salem during the employment of Asst. Surg. Smith on other duty.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Daniel Henry Cullimore is admitted as an Asst. Surg. on the establishment in conformity with his appointment, by the Home Government.

The services of Capt. W. Coningham of the R. Eng, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	May 19 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M
Kurrachee	,, 23 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 23 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
China	,, 19 ...	4-30 P.M. ...	No after packet.
Australia	,, 18 ...	4-30 P.M. ...	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	June 6 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 6 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair Season, and on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monson.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each etter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is altered as follows, with effect from the 1st April 1873 :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pics.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pics.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United K dom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindsi a optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

At 7 P.M.	At 5½ P.M.
Monday..... May 19	Friday ..... May 30
,, ... ,, 26	,, ... June 6
	,, ... ,, 13

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M	At 4-30 P.M
Tuesday ..... May 13	,, ... ,, 16
Monday ..... June 2	,, ... ,, 30

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.	At 4-30 P.M.
Saturday ..... May 18	Saturday ..... June 23

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies 8 as. 8 pies.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

The subjoined time table, shows the dates of departure of mails or Mauritius and Reunion for the first half of 1873 :—

REGULAR MAILS.	SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.
Monday.....June 6	Monday ..... May 19
	,, ... June 13

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.

The following table of the steam packet service between Aden and Zanzibar, and *vice versa*, is published for general information. the service will be a monthly one in connection with mail steamers from England :—

Leave Bombay.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Zanzibar.
May 12. ...	May 20.	May 23. ...	June 4.
Leave Zanzibar.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Bombay.
June 7. ...	June 16.	June 19. ...	June 27.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.
Friday ..... May 23

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.
Friday ..... May 23

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*).....	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year.....	*ditto* ..... ,,	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto* ..... ,,	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto* ..... ,,	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto* ..... ,,	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0 0
Per Copy	,,	0	4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Thacker & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

THROUGH THE NUMEROUS ENGAGEMENTS, MR. MENIST WILL PROLONG HIS STAY FOR ONE MONTH.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
OF HOLLAND, AND 42 BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public of Bombay and its vicinity that the great success which has attended his former visit to Bombay, has induced him to stay for a limited time in Bombay, previous to his departure for Europe. Mr. Menist has made for himself an Indian as well as a European reputation, and, as usual in such cases, it is only the fairly-earned reward of real merit. Hundreds of testimonials from all classes, in all parts of the world, attest the benefit that has resulted from the use of his Spectacles. Mr. Menist has devoted a lifetime to the study in suiting the eyesight by mechanical means. He can confidently state that his optical instruments are superior to those of any other makers in the world. Common and inferior goods may be had for half the price, but reflection will convince every one that when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the expense of their sights the economy is a very doubtful one. Every detail is carefully studied in Menist's Spectacles. It is not enough to have the best pebbles that can be procured, cut in strict accordance with the latest discoverie of science, and suited with the greatest nicety to the ever-varying convexity and concavity of the organ, if those pebbles are not worn in a properly-made frame, and thus secured in a proper position and at a proper distance from the eye. Again, if the frames are not made of suitable materials and properly tempered, the joints perfectly fitted, and so on, they soon get out of shape and cause a displacement of the pebbles, which entirely alters their focal power. Menist makes his frames of gold and silver only, steel being quite unsuitable for the Indian climate, especially in this country, where it soon becomes rusty and loses its shape, so failing to do justice to the pebbles; and his object is to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, and not cheapness.

For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. Menist begs to state that when the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eye; and that such a defect can be discovered only by practical opticians. Also, if not polished on a scientific principle they are equally injurious; accordingly, as Mr. Menist's lenses have been manufactured on a principle peculiarly his own, he is prepared to warrant their efficacy.

MENIST'S
12 LENS RACE, FIELD, AND OPERA GLASSES,
OF SMALL SIZE FOR THE POCKET.

Menist's Aneroid Barometer, the size of a watch

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

It has been seriously submitted to the Secretary of State that one of the most important reasons for constructing the proposed Carwar Railway is because "the Duke of Wellington referred frequently in his despatches to the all-important necessity of a good communication with the sea-coast in the vicinity of Goa." His Grace most probably contemplated a quick run to Goa in order to capture a number of cooks for his famishing army. The ingenuity of the Carwarees is far greater than that of the hero of Assaye.

Call this tattle or call it news—what you will—it is a most instructive fact. Last week one of the Banks wished to land some boxes of silver. At the Apollo Bunder, the Government officials refused to allow the boxes to be landed at a less rate than eight annas each. The boxes were then taken to the Colaba Company's bunder, and were there allowed to be landed for *one anna each*. I wonder how much money is lost annually to the public by the preference by men of business of private to Government bunders in consequence of the enormous charges made for the use of the latter.

It may be remembered that Mr. Nicholetts, the well-known Indian shot, went home about three months ago in the s.s. Timor. This steamer is out again, and Captain Brown tells of some extraordinary shooting feats which Mr. Nicholetts performed. He was always with his gun, and he was dead upon any porpoise which heaved his back up within shooting range. But he did something more wonderful than killing porpoises, and when I tell you about it I daresay you will cry, "William Tell *redivivus*!" His wife would stand at one end of the poop-deck, and he at the other—she holding up a rupee between her fingers and he armed with his rifle. At the word of command from her he would fire at the rupee, and the next second a sharp "jingle" as the bullet hit the coin would announce that Mr. Nicholetts had performed a feat in which one scarcely knows whether to admire most his wife's intrepidity or her husband's skill.

It is a curious thing to speculate that baptism as a religious rite is practised by others than Christians. Looking over Buckle's "Commonplace Book" I came upon the following extract from "Lord's Discovery of the Banians and Parsees: 1746," which may interest some of our Parsee readers:—

"In the third place for their (the Parsees) baptism or naming of children, this is the form: as soon as ever the child is born, the Daroo or Churchman, is sent for to the parties' house, who observing the punctual time of his birth, calculateth his nativity: after that considering about the name of the child, at last the parents and friends approving the same name that the Churchman giveth, the mother in the presence of them all, giveth the name to the child, there being no ceremony but the naming of the infant as then used. After this, the kindred of the child, together with the infant, accompanying the Daroo to the *Eggaree*, or temple, where he taketh faire water, and putting it into the rind or bark of a tree called *Holme*, which groweth at Yezd, in Persia, and is admired for this one particular, as they affirm, for that the sun of Heaven giveth it no shadow; he then poureth the water on to the infant, uttering this prayer, 'that God would cleanse it from the uncleanness of his father, and the monstrous pollutions of his mother;' which done he departeth. About the seventh year of the child's age, when the same is more capable of entrance into their church, he is led thither by his parents," &c.

Of course everybody remembers the row about butler's market charges, but I do not suppose that anybody can say that any practical advantages arose to the public from the discussion. I know that my boy still charges me an anna more for cabbages than Mrs. Cornelia pays for hers; and I have reason to believe that Mrs. Smith gets her pummalows and mutton cheaper by far than I can. To all whom it may concern I am happy to mention a rumour that has come to my ears. I hear, and believe, that a company to be called the General Purveying and Market Supply Company is on the eve of being started, which will deliver to you early in the morning whatever articles you may have written down in a book and given to the Company's servant early on the previous afternoon. Everything is to be supplied of the best quality, and the prices are to be the market rates. To the constituents of the Company accounts will be handed in monthly, and the former can easily check the accounts by referring to the order book. This Company is also to undertake to deliver parcels or baggage at a small rate to any place within the limits of the town and harbour. If this Company is largely patronised, I shall have at least this satisfaction, that I will know my cabbages, pummalos, and mutton are not costing me more than other people's.

I observed sitting upon the High Court steps the other day some young natives hanging their heads and looking very disconsolate. I found them to be unhappy barristers, and approaching I gathered the cause of their misery from their broken utterances—"Alas, another appointment lost to us!" "Farran has gone away, and surely some of us might have received the acting High Court Reportership!" "Ah, Mr. Jackson is a lucky gentleman; he comes to India to-day and gets a post to-morrow!" In this way their complaints had proceeded for some time, when one of them with a speckled hat seemed to become suddenly possessed of a merry conceit, and he asked a question with respect to Mr. Jackson which as you will observe from the following lines was aptly answered in a very ingenious manner:—

"Pray, how does Jackson thrive so well?
His flesh is fair and ruddy.
While here we sit, made lean as rats,
By no work and much study.
Than him men have had stomachs
More round and more capacious?"
"Then don't you know why Jackson thrives?
His food is *Farran*-accous!"

Pitying the young men more and more after this, I bent my steps towards the Apollo Bunder, where I applied a remedy which in a brief space of time made me as happy as I had been before I saw them.

Influenced by a note which appeared in the Saturday afternoon issue of the *Times of India*, I venture, without kind permission, to dedicate the following lines to our hebdomadal whimster. For the benefit of readers who are slow of comprehension, I would remark that this highly inspired ode is *after* Horace. In case any one should feel inclined to set these lines to music (here's a chance for our Bombay talent) I have marked the expression in the margin:—

RECIT.
Tempo. Rommany, atavis edite regibus
Oct Deucidum et dulce decus meum:
ODE.
Cum Spirit. They're some who on their mettled steeds,
Through clouds of dust, o'er bank and brae,
Think Life no other pleasure needs,
If they the mighty boar can slay:
Crescendo. Some, if a crowd of busy cits
Toast them, "with a' the honors three:"
And others who, of keener wits,
Can pile on pile the bright rupee:
Festivo.
Staccato. The ryot loves the earth to till,
In spite of sowcar's heavy claim,
Dolorose. Though hunger gnaws his entrails, still
He must uphold a father's name:
Though Scotchie loathes the raging wave,
And would in his wee village stay,
He much prefers the sea to brave
Than dine on porridge every day:
Con Espressione. The languid Anglo-Indians think,
Of all life's pleasures they love best,
Is, of the cooling cup to drink,
Somniferose. And steal an hour of tranquil rest:
The glittering troops, the trumpet bray,
Magnifico. And thundering cannon some delight;
But matrons and fair maidens pray
Piano. They may be spared from such a sight.
Ah, yes! On Poona's peaceful mead
Andanti. They sooner would at croquet play;
Con Espressione. With roses crown some Ganymede,
And dance all night till dawn of day.
Staccato. No not, that Marayan boar may snare,
Entangles more than ladies' glances;
And keener than the huntsman's spear
Are Love's darts, shot in many dances.
To be the man! O think what bliss!
Con Espressione. The champion of Love's Tournament!!!
Con molto Espressione. Could earth contain such joy as this!!!
Con maximo Espressione. My head would strike the Firmament!!!
Sublimissimo.

There are many facetious gentlemen in Bombay, and judging him by his letter, which follows here, "Dentistr" must be one of these.

In passing, I may remark that I mention "gentlemen" with great reluctance, being aware of the indignation which the words "gentlemen" and "other gentleman" invariably arouses in the bosom of "The Rommany Rye." I hope that "Rommany" is not as terrified at gentlemen in the concrete as he appears to be at the description of them, else must his fate be as miserable among men as that of the Old Maid who screams, shuts her eyes, and drops her teapot when she has "just seen that horrid Male Person again." "Rommany" cannot always be knocking down people with nursery rhymes and old saws, since there is a limit to even those pretty common substitutes for wit; and as I think it just possible that this time I may escape castigation for waving "Rommany's" red rag before him, I shall allow the word "gentlemen" to stand, although I know I shall catch it if it *should* be the case that this week "Rommany" has been presented with a new and annotated edition of "The Cat and the Fiddle" and "Little Jack Horner" to assist him in his writings. Here is the letter I referred to:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TATLER."

Sir,—We have often heard of people standing on their heads and of other feats of surprising agility, but we have never heard of any one yet walking on his dental appendages. Yet it appears we have evidence, and not only evidence but *legal* evidence, of people performing these feats. In Mr. Justice Green's judgment in a certain case, reported in the *Bombay Gazette* last week, we read of one Coorjee Ludha and one Haribhai Khimchund being, on a particular day, in the "verandah taking their morning exercise on their teeth." These surely are wonderful people, and it is worth Dr. FitzPatrick's while, I should think, to make some enquiries about them in connection with the science of which he is so great a master. "Morning exercise on their teeth!" then, I presume, that in the evening they take a different description of exercise, —perhaps on their nose. It is a long time now since the medical profession announced any astounding discoveries; but here is one made for them by the High Court, and they ought to make all researches possible to ascertain to what extent the particular powers of Messrs. Coorjee and Haribhai can be utilised in the interest of science and civilization.

Toothabad, May 13. DENTISTRY.

I don't know why people come bothering me at the Apollo Bunder. I don't go there to be questioned about all sorts of things and examined in meteorology. One "W" is enough in the world at a time. The other evening who should join me on one of the benches at the Bunder but Bobbins of the cotton mills? Bobbins deals in cotton, and he wanted to know when the south-west monsoon would burst. I told him it did not burst; it only "set in." "Well, when will it set in," said he. "I am not a prophet," I replied, but can do as well as "W," and so can you if you will only use your eyes and brains. Take first the class of natural phenomena—observe the mango trees, blossoming between the end of March and beginning of April; fruit filling in the middle of May; ripe at the end of May. Setting in of south-west monsoon between 12th and 17th June.—Observe the crows—began to build beginning of May, nests not padded on 15th May. Evening assemblies not yet begun. Eggs not quite ready for laying. Setting in of south-west monsoon between 12th and 17th June.—Observe the Mosquitoes—still languid, bite with half their usual zest, keep in open air. No certain prognostics from them.—Observe the Kattywar boats; promise to make another voyage. Setting in of south-west monsoon twenty-five days off.—Observe Mr. Corke. No boiled linseed oil on his jacket and breeches, and no extra grease to the masts of his boat. Thinks there is not heat enough on the high land of Thull and Caranja. Says "don't bother yet awhile, but keep your weather eye lifting." W "B Blow'd."—Observe the easy smile on the faces of the Dharwar Sawginned dealers; they expect all the crop to arrive. But, the deuce take it! a third of it must go home round the Cape to prevent the Liverpool market choking.—Observe the cat—look at the quiet attitude of her tail and the smoothness of her coat. You will see her tail on end, her back "up" and her spirits "riz," exactly four days before the setting in of the monsoon. Now, Bobbins, go and make your cotton arrangements and return to me when this prophecy is fulfilled. Didn't Bobbins go away glad! How he did stare at me to be sure. "Well," said he, "Mr. Tatler, you are a meteorological prodigy. And that's the science of weather prognostics is it?" "Exactly" I replied, "its the science without the humbug."

Some of the Natives Barristers of Bombay, having nothing better to do, have through their legally constituted attorney, the *Indian Statesman*, sent up a petition conveying the modest prayer that all appointments now held by legal gentlemen in the High Court, the Insolvent Court, the Small Cause Court, the Police Court, and all other Courts may be at once and for ever conferred upon the petitioners, their heirs, administrators and assigns.

The petition has been referred to that eminent counsel, Mr. Tatler of the *Bombay Gazette*, who has accordingly reported—

That the claim of the petitioners is neither good in law or equity, Government and the Chief Justice being responsible to the Crown for the satisfactory and faithful performance of the duties of the offices sought for by the petitioners, and there is no precedent for setting aside appointments which have been made in good faith. The petition is therefore *ultra vires* and should be peremptorily dismissed.

But the petitioners are entitled to sue in *forma pauperis*—having no claim—throwing themselves on the mercy of the sovereign and soliciting an alms. By stat. 209, Act VI. of Richard III. it is provided—

"That if at any time any number of members "of the Bar within these realms shall appear "before the Lord Chief Justice and declare upon "their solemn oath and souls and consciences "that they and each of them are unable to get "their bread by the lawful practice of their "profession, and in consequence of the vicious "refusal of the public to entrust the said "gentlemen of the Bar with their cases through "the attornies of the said public, then it is "hereby directed that the said Lord Chief "Justice may at his discretion direct the "monthly payment from the King's "Treasury of the sum of £100 of current money "to each and every duly registered member of "the Bar making oath as above set forth. Such "payment to be made regularly until the "practice of the said member or members of "the Bar shall in each case amount to the sum "of £5 per mensem, when such payment as "aforesaid shall cease and determine."

Counsel is therefore of opinion that petitioners should not be denied the special privilege of Act of Parliament as above set forth, that Act having never been repealed.

Fee 15 *Gold Mohurs* — J. Tatler, Senior Counsel, Nisi Prius.

Brimstone and Treacle, Solicitors.

Straying near Colaba Lunatic Asylum the other evening, I was struck by the appearance on one of the walls of a man in a state of great excitement. His habiliments were flying in the wind, and I suggested that he should retire to bed. "To bed!" he cried, "throw beds—throw pillowcases to the winds!—I'll none of them! Mine is an eternal waking existence. Men say I am the Cove with Parsee on the Brain. They lie. I'm not. Jim Cow is my friend. But they are not. However, to return to my subject. I am a historian. I have written a history of the Parsees, who love me not—love me not—love me not. Here it is. Take it and print it, and you will illuminate the world with a blaze which shall quench enthusiasm for less mad historians and draw captive at its wheels the intellects of a million empires! Ah! that land wind! I feel it now. Farewell." And then this strange individual crawled along the wall on all fours and jumped on the other side with a yell, leaving me, however, the following curious manuscript behind him:—

The Parsee is nomadic. Nothing daunts him. He would lay aside his paggaree to-morrow, and strut about in his skull cap, without the least fear of a tooth-ache. It is believed he would stay at nothing. It is even hinted, though obscurely, in history, that he had something to do with the subsidence of the Caspian Sea. Resolved on travel he resolutely drank the water to remove the barrier, and pitched into the fish. This, doubtless, accounts, in one way, for his love of fish, and the longing eye he throws at the sea, on the margin of which he loves to wander.

* * * *

His early history is very hazy. It is said, with what truth it is not known, that the oldest among them knows nothing of it; nor can any light, for certain reasons, be thrown on it. It has been left in the dark so long that it would put out the brightest light now. Light being sacred, he was not allowed to play with it, for fear his fingers should get burnt. This displays the paternal care of the priesthood. Possibly another reason was, at that period of youth the eye was weak. But now there is a marked change, for he may now be seen staring with the naked eye at the sun, doubtless the solar system being a favourite study with him.

* * * *

The torch of recent enlightenment lit by DuPerron, Spiegel and Haug, has been put in his hands. Whether he will take to smoking or use it to guide his researches, remains to be seen. The Darwinian theory regarding him is questioned, how justly there is no time to say. He is supposed to be related to the Hindoo. But there are nevertheless marked differences between them. The Parsee has no shaindee, while it flourishes luxuriantly on the Hindoo. He has, like the latter, great veneration for the cow; and to such an extent is this carried that most names begin with it. What fossil history is contained in this word? It carries us back to the remote period when the Hindoo was nomadic and the Parsee lived peaceably in his fenced in estates. The word Cowasjee, by the light thrown on it from the recent researches in philology, indicates the proud possession of those things that constituted wealth at that remote time, such as the syllables of this word show, the termination Jee meaning the possessor. Vide Bopp.

* * * *

The *tamasha* in honour of Sir Bartle Frere that was got up at Mazagon Castle on Monday last completely eclipsed a similar entertainment given by the Hon. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy. The Parsees were not to be out-done by the Bunnias. Both *tamashas* were of a semi-political character. That of Munguldass was connected with the slave question, and that of Sir Jamsetjee was to give expression to the gratitude of the Parsees to their Governor—of 1862-63. How happy the Parsees must have felt when they were being introduced to Sir Bartle for the last time. Many of them were frequently introduced to him before. The meeting of Monday was too short to allow Sir Jamsetjee to present the Parsees one by one and to announce them with a short introductory notice suited to the occasion and the changed condition of Bombay. It is to be regretted that the contemplated programme could not be carried out, as it would have proved very instructive. We give a few of the introductions as they might have occurred.

"Dunjeeshaw Crorewalla, a very wealthy merchant as distinguished by his name, was wounded on the Cotton Green when your Excellency was Governor. Is now worth an old house and drives a 'curwutty.' One of your Excellency's greatest admirers!"

"Maneckjee Baneckjee Big Drum. A great contractor and China merchant. Never held less than Rs. 50,000 on running account in each of the Banks of Bombay. Gave Rs. 40,000 per annum in public charities. Present assets a few empty tea-boxes, Chinese kettle drums, and teapots. Bears his misfortunes badly but swears by your Excellency and would like to see 1862 come round again so as to test his experience."

"Puddumjee Euclid, LL.B., your Excellency's protége, who had learned everything at college except the mathematics of the share market. A lad of a noble family, rich as Crœsus, drove a pair of lovely black Arabs, attendants in green and gold livery. Swamped one Bank and two Financials and then swamped himself. Lives in Dhobee Tallao. Was very urgent to have a special introduction."

"Dadabhoy Goodluck Estatewalla. A fine representative of a very old family. Great property holders and bankers. One of the heads of the old Punchayet. Owner of seven pleasure houses and supporters of one Dhurrumsala and two Charitable Dispensaries. Found himself melting away without touching cotton, cheated by all the banks but two. Complained to your Excellency that the Parsees were being demoralized and beggared, and prepared a memorial for the Secretary of State. Is now in indigent circumstances and has learned to wear his turban more on the back of his head to enable him to see the end of the horrible distress that prevails."

There is no end to Parsee gratitude, and when I think of their pluck, and how they stick by their *friends* I am simply amazed. The Mazagon meeting is the best thing that has been seen in Bombay since 1862.

MATHERAN.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)
14th May.

Are you having it hot in Bombay? It is very pleasant here, though not so cold as it will be when the regular monsoon breeze sets in. It is somewhat hot between one and three o'clock, but during the rest of the day it is delicious. Our house being set upon a hill we get all the breeze there is going. A week ago we had heavy mists at nights, but I have not noticed any but the very lightest mist for some evenings past. The hill appears to be now almost entirely peopled. Every bungalow except one or two wretched holes is occupied, and in the course of our rides we meet more people than ever I remember seeing before on the roads. It is quite astonishing to see such a large number of young ladies riding alone. The new Member of Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, is at present a resident of the hill.

Reference to the large number one meets in the course of his rides or walks, reminds me that I have this year been struck by the great desire shown by many persons to increase their importance in the eyes of the natives by having in their retinue puttiwallas bearing on their belts the bright insignia of their office. Should your walk in the afternoon be along the bazaar road, you cannot fail to observe at least two or three madame sahibs being carried in tonjons, whose retinues are preceded by well clothed peons with bright brass badges. You may perhaps think it invidious in me to mention any badge in particular, but it may be interesting to know that the brightest and most gorgeous looking one on the hill hails from Her Majesty's Dockyard, Master Attendant's Department. Whether it is right that the general public should have to pay for the escorting of officials' wives on hill stations any one can judge for himself.

I have heard that there are several cheetahs prowling about the hill. A friend of mine, whose bungalow is situated on an isolated point, had a couple of fine fowls carried away the other night by a young cheetah. The malee saw the animal quite clearly in the moonlight.

In one respect riding has been made more comfortable here. In former years there was great danger to riders from out shooting boughs of trees: this source of danger has in great measure been removed, but there is still room for improvement in that way.

SINGHUR.

(FROM AN ENTHUSIASTIC CORRESPONDENT.)
SINGHUR, 14th May.

Having nothing better to do, I sit down to pen you this letter, which, if you think fit, you may allow a place in your valuable paper. I am

a plain blunt man,
That loves my hill, and that they know full well
That gave me leave to come up here,
For I have neither wit nor words,
Nor action, nor utterance, nor the power of speech,

to induce men, suffering from the disease called cotton on the brain, to come and get cured up here. I stand so high up that I pity you pigmies who are grovelling in the plains; pity you, because while I and friends are inhaling the cool breezes that come to us after crossing a hundred hills, bringing with them the smell of wild flowers peculiar to each hill: because while all our efforts are directed towards inducing warmth, you poor fellows are compelled to call in the assistance of punkahs and ice to do away with the inconvenience of the weather. I cannot talk, as your Matheran correspondent does, of the tigers of this place being so polite as to stand in my way to be photographed when I go out, thus giving me an opportunity of getting intimate with fair young ladies, to be followed by something more important *in future*; but

I only speak right on,
I tell you that which you yourselves do know.

Now to the subject of my letter. We arrived at Poona on Thursday on our way here, and left the place at half-past three o'clock in the morning in a phaeton. The aspect of the capital of the Peishwas by moonlight early in the morning is something very charming: the low old-fashioned houses, built in an irregular line, with their quaint domes and doorways and their Moorish windows, with some portions of the house standing clear against the moonlight and some in the shade; the clean-looking roads with here and there fellows all wrapped up in black and brown blankets snoring away the night; the cattle to be seen here and there making up singular-looking patches of colour against the dirty ground, littered over with filth—all these made up a really fine scene: the starry skies over our heads shed such a beautiful benignant light as to induce us to forget all petty cares and anxieties relating to

This dim spot, which men call earth,

and naturally incited us to talk of the glorious future which perhaps awaits us. The time passed on very pleasantly up to our arrival at the foot of the Singhur hill at a quarter to six. Then we engaged what by way of sarcasm are called here *khoorsies*, but, truly speaking, areboards suspended between two ong poles, with stringe tied to the poles for resting the dangling legs. For some time after arranging ourselves on the chairs, I could not suppress my laughter at the idea, which struck me, of the figures which would have been cut in these chairs by the renowned Don Quixote de la Mancha with his long thin legs and his no less renowned squire Sancho Panza with his projecting belly and fat short legs. On our way up we had beautiful views by the score: the hill, which towered above all at this moment, sank below others at the next; the tree, which looked patriarchal at this minute, looked a mere shrub just ten minutes after; we saw deer, peacocks, and wild fowls of various colours at different stages of our up-hill journey. The weather was delightfully cool and foggy all the way along. Just after we had been an hour on the chairs we saw the broken walls of the fort which runs round all Singhur, and in half an hour more, after passing through three stone arches, we alighted at our bungalow, a stone structure used in times of old as a gunpowder magazine by Bajeerao, then the ruler over the beautiful hills of the Deccan.

The hill of Singhur is three and a half miles in circumference, 4,500 feet above the level of the sea, and at the distance of about twelve miles from Poona. There are a dozen or more small bungalows, all belonging to Poona gentlemen; there is one bungalow called the Javer Khana, belonging to an influential Parsee resident of Poona, in which, legend says, a vast horde of jewels is deposited underground by some ancient residents of the place, who died in the battle of Kirkee. I wish I may come upon some part of the treasure in one of my walks. Water is quite abundant here, on account of the tanks, which are to be found by the dozen in all the nooks and corners of the hill. These tanks were first three hundred and sixty in number, but now lots of them are choked up. These reservoirs bring to one's mind the picture of the poor workmen of Poona and surrounding places being compelled by the myrmidons of the despotic Peishwa to leave their dwellings, come up here, and labour without wages for the gratification of his sovereign wishes, and of these labourers cursing their master every time they brought up a shovel-full of clay. What a difference between those times and these, that while works of those barbarous ages, at which labourers were compelled to work unpaid, are standing almost untouched after the lapse of ages, large buildings, built under the supervision of the famous Public Works Department, and on which large sums of money are expended, come down with a haste quite unparalleled in the annals of architecture. There is one tank in particular, the largest and deepest of all, which is much visited on account of a big fish which comes up at being called Motee, and a lot of small ones. This fish is much reverenced by the poor Ghatees of the place, and a story is current here, that formerly there were two large fishes, but an Englishman shot one, and he died some hours afterwards. I don't know how much truth there is in the above tradition.

As to walks, there is quite a plethora of them, if one has only strong legs and likes exercise. There are various points which command baffling description: one point in particular, which our party has named Hyder Point, is the best place for a view of sunrise or sunset. At every hour of the day a strong current blows there, a current which oftentimes make it extremely difficult for you to remain on your legs: the moment you turn your back to the point, you seem to hear of waves rushing against each other, so terrible a sound does the wind make in coming over the hills and dales below us. It is said that formerly the Bajeerao had a small palace here, in which he and courtiers used to enjoy *nauteches* and *moojras*. There is another point at a little distance from which you look down upon a hill, having the appearance of an elephant's trunk, and which commands a view of the hills of Tonna, Rajghur, Poorundhur, Mahableshwur, &c. There is a small stone-built Hindoo temple on the hill, for the expenses of which the Rance of Sattara has set apart a valuable *jaghire*.

A fort is to be seen in ruins around the whole hill, with lots of cannon rusting away in undisturbed repose. There are three ponderous wooden doors in a tolerably good state of preservation, big iron nails protrude from the panels to prevent the doors being forced open by elephants acting as battering rams; the doors are so heavy as to defy the united efforts of us all, six sturdy youngsters, to move them an inch.

I daresay there are lots of legends connected with this romantic locality, but it is unfortunate that none can be found to narrate them graphically. One Mr.——, an old sojourner of the place, tried to acquaint us with some of these, but he made his imagination do service instead of his memory, and consequently the attempt was a failure.

We had rain and hail on Friday evening, which did good service in clearing the roads of surplus dust.

The Rajah of Akulkote is here at present. Mr. Pinhey, the new Judge of the Bombay Hight Court, left us yesterday. The Europeans here have made a pretty croquet ground, and are daily to be seen playing there.

B. P. W.

GREAT TIGER SPORT NEAR SURAT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I annex an extract from a letter I have receivd from a friend who has been shikarring in the district near Surat, and which may prove of some interest to your readers.

"My shooting for this year is now over, and although the bag has not been a heavy one still we have had a happy time. In March I shot a panther, and in the same month Major G——, my nephew, and self killed two more very large ones and wounded two large males which we lost owing to night coming on. By the biggest panther killed (9 ft. 4 in.) we had four men mauled before the brute had even been fired at, and another man got mauled by one of the wounded males that got away. All were slightly scratched only and are now perfectly recovered, which is a blessing. G—— joined me again for the month of April, my nephew being still with me, and S—d—k was to have joined me from Bombay, but at the last moment wrote "business prevents." Well away we marched and on the first Tuesday we started out of our first beat three tigers. From my position in the tree, I could not get a good shot, and they were too far off G——also, that nothing occurred. Now one of these brutes, a tigress, had taken for the last seven months to indulging in human flesh and had closed the high road through 2 or 3 villages; she had the repute of having destroyed and eaten 33 people. Well, to proceed,—on the second beat commencing we heard the roar of a tiger followed by the most awful shrieking, and I fairly say I never felt my blood so cold in my life. We were all up in our places in trees and naturally concluded this beast of a man-eater had got somebody; however it turned out that a woman and two children had seen one of the tigers at a distance of ten yards. They had yelled and ran away and the Tiger contented himself with a roar. After a bit the tigress and one of the three tigers broke out of the beat and got away; the other came my way, stood at 50 yards, and I shot him dead with one bullet behind the shoulder. Nothing more that day. The skin measured 9 ft. 6 in. The next and each day we saw but could do nothing, till the evening of the fifth day when we again had the good luck to mark in the man-eating tigress. I saw her coming to my tree at about 5 P.M., some 60 yards off, at a walk. I fired breaking her right shoulder at the point, the ball going in; with the second barrel I broke her spine, and as she sat up I put another ball in her mouth. Nothing could exceed the joy of the men women and children when they collected from the several villages to see the skin of the she-devil. She was 10 feet long, very handsome, and the skin was in fine order—not a bit mangy. We came on the skull of one man she had nobbled. I have asked Government for a special reward of Rs. 100 to distribute among the poor of the villages she has been indenting on for her grub. S—d—k missed sport; we have only killed Hog, Deer, and Jungle Deer besides."—Yours, faithfully. L.

Bombay, 16th May 1873.

An interesting work has just been published at Leipsic giving an account, by a German student, of the part taken by members of the different German universities in the late War, of the services performed by those of the medical profession under the red cross, and biographical notices of 248 students and 4 professors who fell in action. The University of Leipsic suffered the greatest loss 63 members in all. The losses of the other unversities were as follows:—Berlin, 30; Gottingen, 23; Munich, 21; Halle 19; Heidelberg and Jena each 13; Breslau, 11, Bonn 9; Tubingen, 8; Rostock, 5; Griefswald, Kiel, Konigsperg, and Wurzburg, each 5; Mosburg, 4; Giessen 3; Freiburg and Munster, each 2; Erlangen, 1. Out of the 13,765 German students matriculated in the summer term of 1870, 4,510 that is, a third went through the campaign, about 3,500 of whom were in the ranks, and 1,000 attached to the ambulances. Out of 1,505 university professors, 15 were under arms, 253 devoted themselves to the care of the sick and wounded, 120 worked for the national cause by speech and pen.

"CHEVRON'S" STRAY THOUGHTS ABOUT ESQUIRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The subject opened up by "Chevron" in his letter No. 1 is a wide one which will never be set right until we have, in Great Britain, the Law of Arms enforced by penalty, and, for the Indian Empire, a Herald appointed by Her Majesty. So long as arms are assumed without heritance or grant and borne unchallenged, we cannot expect other than that the style of Esquire will be used without right and title by the arrogant and the ignorant. A Queen's commission makes the honoured possessor of it a Gentlemen (by grace), and subsequently, when of relative rank to a "Captain in the wars," an Esquire. And, as competitive examinations place such commissions within the grasp of men of all grades, of necessity a certain proportion of the successful candidates come of a class not possessed of that 'blood' which rules the world, nor, indeed, capable of appreciating or knowing what that power is. Is it therefore surprising that from ignorance and inappreciation blunders should occur in the use of the affix and prefix of an Esquire and a gentlemen? In another form, this is the repetition of the abuse of the cockade, or, Sir, of the suggestion, which, not so long ago, appeared in your columns, to be dub as knights British subjects having foreign decorations, needless of the statute to the contrary.

His grace—(of whom may India soon be rid!)—wrote of the reign of Law; but the first law of that reign with regard to mankind, is blood—another name for that inborn power I do not know—a power which I have heard ridiculed as a mere theory, but one universally felt; if not avowed.

A remedy is at hand for, if the crown would but make compulsary the proving of succession to arms, as it is with administering to the estates of the deceased, we would then see Esquires of proper right; and no longer sons bearing their fathers' arms undifferenced, nor the anomaly of the use of crests by ladies.

Of the authorities here upon whom "Chevron" passes censure let them be deemed less to blame than those who, being Esquires of right, permit themselves to be styled in their commissions gentlemen only.

But one more point, Sir, and I have done. It is the practice of addressing natives of this country by British titles. If we call native gentlemen and knights, Mr. Esquire and Sir, why not style Rajahs Kings, and Maharajahs Emperors. Are not 'Rajee Shree' 'Adjum Meharban,' and the affixes 'rao,' and 'jee,' much more appropriate? Or, to carry out fully this principle to the races of creation, is it not vain to attempt to stay the progress of that sure extinction of those peoples named in the scriptures the "sons of men" who carry in them the seeds of death who, before the advance of the 'Adamite' the race of the "sons of God," must step by step, give place, whose glory must fade, and who at last will be forgotton, or be known in history only.—I am, yours, &c.

16th May. D. S.

BOMBAY.

Municipal Cases.—On Thursday the Senior Magistrate disposed of a few municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 30.

Attempt to Commit Suicide.—A native woman named Goomtee took a dose of opium on Thursday with intent to destroy herself. She was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Accident.—On Thursday one Dhorkhan Balla Meeya fell from the fourth storey of a new building at Warachi Gady. He was much hurt and had to be removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Furious Driving.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday fined a Parsee named Dosabhoy Dadabhoy, a buggy driver, three rupees, for driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner.

Theft.—A Hindoo named Damodhur Nanjee reported to the executive police yesterday the loss of cash and currency notes, of the value of Rs. 203, from his shop. Enquiries are being instituted.

Gambling.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, Guttoo Abdoola and another were charged with gaming with dice and money in a public place, and were fined two rupees each.

The New Criminal Procedure Code.—The native papers very strongly complain of the clause in the new Criminal Procedure Code empowering the appellate courts to increase the sentences appealed from.

A Pick-pocket.—At the Girgaum Police Court a Mahomedan named Abdool Cadur was charged with stealing four annas from the person of Churroo, woman, and was on conviction sentenced to receive ten stripes.

The Judges of the High Court have issued an order to the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, that he should, until further orders, cease to hold quarterly Sessions at Kaira, but should try all such cases at the monthly Sessions at Ahmedabad.

Fatal Accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of one Shaik Guffoor. The jury found that the death was caused by injuries received by his having accidentally fallen into the hold of a ship.

Alimony.—Mudon Juggonath, a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with refusing to support his wife Chundrabai. The magistrate on the evidence ordered the defendant to pay eight rupees per month for the maintenance of his wife.

Surat Small Causes Court.—A Surat paper states that Government having asked the District Magistrate and the Judge of Surat to state their views on that Court, the latter officer has recommended that the rules regarding its working should be revised and changed and its decisions made open to appeal.

A Warning to Buggy Drivers.—Cannoo Raghoo and eight other buggy drivers were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with plying their public conveyances for hire at places not appointed as public stands. They pleaded guilty, and the first man was fined three rupees and the rest one rupee each.

Programme of Music to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade band stand this evening:—

March ..... Mandolinata ..... Godfrey.
Quadrille ..... Marian ..... Hurfurth.
Aria ..... Marco Visconte ..... Tadolla.
Valse ..... Les Fees Volantes ..... Strauss.
Variations ..... Le Carnival d'Venise ..... Paganini.
Galop ..... Railway ..... Wagner.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Burglary.—Mr. Gordon, of the Paper Currency Department, reported to the executive police that a table drawer had been opened some time between 8 and 9 o'clock on Thursday morning and thatsome foolscap papers and an old alpacca-coat were stolen therefrom. The drawer was locked up again. The lock of a box is alsosaid to have been tampered with. Enquiries are being made by the police into the matter.

The Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club.—Mr. N.N. Paruck, well-known to the native play-going public as an actor of male and female characters in the Gujeratee and Hindustance languages, takes his benefit to-night, and it is expected that the public support accorded to him will be very encouraging. Mr. Paruck has latterly appeared as an author as well as an actor, and his merits in either capacity are spoken of highly by those who are in a position to judge of them.

Rao Bahadhur Dajee Gungajee.—The *Yezdan Parast* bestows high and hearty praise on Rao Bahadoor Dajee Gungajee, one of the police inspectors of Bombay. Mr. Dajee, says the paper, is an old, able, upright, and impartial police officer, who, from a very low position in the service, has risen by his own exertions and abilities to the high post he at present occupies. He earned the good opinion of all his superiors and has several times received the thanks of Government.

Arrest of Chinese Gamblers.—On Thursday about 10 P.M., Mr. Superintendent Crummy with the assistance of Inspectors Longden and D'Arcy arrested about nineteen Chinamen while gaming with dice, counters, and money in a house situated on the Dockyard Road, Mazagon. They were yesterday placed before Mr. Cooper, Second Magistrate of Police, charged with the offence of gambling. All the prisoners were convicted. Three of them were fined Rs. 15 each, and the rest Rs. 10 each. The money found on the ground was ordered to be confiscated.

Idiomatic Sentences.—We have to acknowledge receipt of a new work entitled "Idiomatic Sentences," published by Mr. Bahmonjee Dosabhai Munshi, with a memoir of his late father, Mr. Dosabhai Sohrabjee Munshi, whom many officers would be glad to remember as their ancient teacher or munshi. The work is printed in the English, Gujeratee, Hindustani and Persian languages in Oriental and Roman characters, and is divided into seven parts, giving respectively conjugational, introductory, military, judicial, mercantile, medical, and miscellaneous phrases. Notes, explanatory and illustrative, are also given, together with vocabularies of military, political, naval, fiscal, mercantile and medical words and expressions. The whole winds up with a supplement, in Persian character, containing miscellaneous Persian and Hindustani phrases. The author explains that he undertook the publication of the work with the view of facilitating the study of Oriental languages by European gentlemen, both official and non-official, and by the native youths engaged in the study of the English and Oriental languages in our educational institutions. He thinks the book will prove useful to European soldiers, the European constabulary force, as well as all Europeans connected with the Railway, the Telegraph, and other departments, and he seriously tells the ladies—"It will also enable European ladies, who have probably little time or inclination to study the Oriental characters, to hold intercourse with the people of this country on ordinary subjects." We should be slow to hazard a guess whether the ladies will be inclined to agree with Mr. Bahmonjee's opinion; but there it is, and perhaps some of them may think it worth their while to submit it to a fair trial. As regards the Anglo-Oriental alphabet, the author had to cast at his own expense a new sort of accentuated types, which are used freely in the body of the work. It was originally published in 1843 by Mr. Dosabhai Munshi in English and Oriental characters and in six parts only. It was, with Mr. Dosabhai's consent, subsequently published in Sind by the late Colonel E. P. Arthur under the direction of Mr. (now Sir) Bartle Frere, then Commissioner of Sind. Both publications are now out of print. The work before us has been subscribed to by several European and native gentlemen and institutions. It is dedicated to "the European and Native Communities of Great Britain and India." A portrait of Mr. Dosabhai Sohrabjee Munshi forms the frontispiece.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The Ship Glee Maiden was hauled into the Mazagon old dock yesterday.

The s.s. Oorun, 162 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and forty-two deck passengers for different ports.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kurrachee, 346 tons, Captain G. Beyts, sailed yesterday from Kurrachee with a general cargo and fourteen deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBA

THE NEW SANDHURST SCANDAL.

Some of our readers may have heard the unpleasant state of things at Sandhurst spoken lightly of, as a mere repetition of the boyish disturbances which gave the College an ill reputation in days gone by. We are sorry to say this is by no means the truth. It is necessary to go back a little into the history of what has been recently changed at Sandhurst to appreciate the painful nature of the existing scandal. It is now some five or six years since public attention was specially directed to Sandhurst in consequence of an *emeute* among the cadets who then filled the place. The chief feature in this was an attack upon the shop of an obnoxious tradesman; but the circumstances attendant on it were anything but creditable to the authorities or their pupils, and the direct consequence was the concession by the Minister—Sir J. Pakington, if we remember rightly—of a Royal Commission, whose functions afterwards expanded into a general inquiry into the whole state of military education. Part of the report of this body, of course, dealt specially with the offending College, and modified completely its discipline and course of study. In particular the old system of maintaining separate instructional and military staffs for the care of the cadets was to be abolished, and part of the professors became charged with the direct care of the young men, living with them at their messes, and of course, being bachelors. But the scheme was hardly approved before it was upset. German institutions had become the model of our War Office, which, in its zeal to adopt reforms, did not consider what foreign notions might safely be adopted into our military framework. The idea was suggested to Mr. Cardwell of forming on the ruins of the old Cadet College a War School of the Prussian pattern, to be filled with young officers taken from their regiments, but not yet permanently commissioned. At the last moment the change of purpose was vaguely announced in the House of Commons. No one seems to have thought of the obvious differences between the Prussian "porte-épée-fahnrich" and the British ensign; the stern Royal power which controls the destinies of the former, and the loquacious Parliamentary body to which the latter indirectly looks as supreme over his service; the rigid self-respect preserved by the power of the duello with the one, and the practical joking familiar to the other, only restrained in regimental life by the interference of senior officers. In short, the experiment was to be tried; and it was tried, wisely or unwisely. There was an interval of two years between the departure of the last of the old cadets and the getting ready for the new school a sufficient quantity of regimental subalterns past their drills and so certified as fit. Those years were utilized by bringing into Sandhurst, and giving a military education to, certain sets of young men who had passed the Direct Examination for the Line, and were waiting for their commissions. For the teaching and discipline the recommendations of the Commission were carried out, and the Governor chose his own staff, picked men, selected as fit for the double duties. The rules of the cadet days were also fairly relaxed in favour of the new students. The latter, if attentive at the College, were to be rewarded by exemption from the special army examination required from other subalterns. Most of them were actually commissioned before they left the College, but the temporary system under the new staff worked well, and the two years passed away without complaint or difficulty on either side. With this year came in the full War Office scheme. Fifty young subalterns, already through part of their regimental service, were ordered to Sandhurst. Whether by mere unwisdom, or with a desire to strain the limits of the experiment unfairly, or out of obstinate desire to show that there should be no difference, among the 50 came those very 20 young Guardsmen, with whose friends Mr. Cardwell had had such sharp encounters in Parliament on the question whether they should be appointed lieutenants off hand or not. From the hour this was resolved on, the failure of the new scheme was certain. The Guardsmen set themselves from the first to show that the proverb should hold good, and that the horse forced to the water would not drink. Joined by a party of the cavalry sub-lieutenants admitted, they numbered over half the students, and from the first set the place at derision and the authorities at defence. At table they behaved like ill-bred schoolboys, and made official complaint, when spoken to, of being insulted before their comrades. They nicknamed the Governor and is aides offensively, and used the epithets in public. They demanded a licence as to leave and hours far greater than would be permitted to the neighbouring officers—all men of some standing in the service—at the Staff College. They defied and broke the rules—though much relaxed for them—at every turn. Sir Duncan Cameron used his full powers, and sent one away. His comrades turned out in a body to cheer the parting delinquent down the approach. Then the Duke of Cambridge was appealed to; but it is said that his visit took so much more the form of arbitration between two contending bodies than of high judicial power exercised on behalf of authority, that it has but aggravated the boastfulness with which the mutineers relate their discomfiture of the powers put over them, and that it has caused the resignation of those who took themselves unsupported. It is now said that the 'Horse Guards idea" is to send a number of majors to see if they can do what a set of carefully-picked captains cannot. Whether this weakness (which would prove, we fear, the consummation of a folly) be really intended, we do not pretend to know. One thing we do know. Officers of all ranks and grades are indignant at the supposed tampering with disaffection supported by a clique. We have even heard that the very Linesmen now among the students have not only held aloof from these disgraceful proceedings, but condemn them publicly as fatal, if not sternly checked, to the whole tone of that discipline on which the army depends for its usefulness to the State. From these remarks it will be seen that there is no parallelism between the old and new Sandhurst scandals. On the contrary, their characters are essentially different. Nothing more was ever charged against the cadets of former days than that some of them behaved like the unruly boys they were, and that the others tried to screen the delinquents.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MILDEW IN MANCHESTER GOODS.

REPORT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

The following report has been presented to the Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce:—

Gentlemen,—The Committee appointed to consider the causes of mildew in cotton goods shipped to our Eastern markets, in presenting their report to the Board of Directors, deem it to be desirable, for the sake of clearness and brevity, to state only the conclusions at which they have arrived, and to abstain from relating the various arguments and reasons which have guided them in their decision.

The Committee have found it impossible to pass every one of their resolutions with entire unanimity, but even in those cases in which a difference of opinion has prevailed a very large majority have voted in their favour.

The following are the resolutions adopted, in the order in which they stand:—

1. "That the use of deliquescents in the composition of size, or the use of those ingredients which by combination and reaction become deliquescent, tends to produce mildew, and is to be condemned."

2. "That the artificial introduction of moisture into the yarn or cloth, for the purpose of increasing weight, during the processes and stages of manufacture, or after manufacture, or the deliberate moistening of the cloth by means of damp storage, tends to create mildew and must be condemned."

3. "That the excessive sizing of cloth, for the object of producing weight and cheapness, is dangerous, and considerably increases the risk of the generation of mildew."

4. "That the careless exposure of the goods to dampness during the loading or unloading of the cloth at the manufactory and the merchant's warehouse, or during the transit of the goods between the factory, the warehouse, and the ship, or during the voyage of the vessel is dangerous, and ought to be prevented."

5. "That greater attention ought to be given to the ventilation of ships and steamers, especially iron-built vessels, and more care exercised in the storage of goods on board, and ample space maintained between the bales of goods and the boilers of steamers."

6. "That dock companies and loaders of vessels should abandon the use of improper hooks in handling the bales as cases of mildew have arisen from water penetrating the holes caused by the use of such hooks."

The Committee during their deliberations have availed themselves of the services of an able analytical chemist, but they do not think it requisite to introduce into their report technical details regarding the preparation of size as they think that every prudent manufacturer will seek to avoid all risk of danger and loss by the acquisition of the needful scientific knowledge which lies within his easy reach.

The Committee have purposely kept aloof from sharing in the controversy between the manufacturer, the merchant, and the dealer, as to the causes which have led to the large trade existing in cheap and inferior cloths, as they have no doubt whatever that each party is well informed regarding the intrinsic value of the article which is bought and sold, and it is an indisputable fact that certain makes of goods of the higher-priced quality are singularly free from mildew.

The Committee have no desire to under-estimate the degree of blame which justly rests on certain manufacturers and shippers in our own country, but they are bound to state that complaints of mildew have come from Eastern ports which on close investigation have been proved to be groundless.

The Committee earnestly warn manufacturers against the various nostrums recommended for the purpose of sizing, many of which, under the guise of scientific phrases, impose upon the credulity and the ignorance of those who buy them, and produce the very evils for which they profess to be the remedy.

In the communication addressed to our Chamber by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, the statement is made that "mildew is not the result of damage by salt water, or fresh water, or external dampness of any kind." The Committee cannot coincide in such a statement, as they are prepared with numerous proofs of the very opposite character.

Spot damage, now frequently called mildew, is not an evil of recent creation. It existed to a certain extent in the years prior to the outbreak of the United States civil war. It has, however, undoubtedly increased in magnitude and become more serious in character of late years, and the chief causes have been intense competition and the demand for low-priced good.

(Signed)

HUGH MASON, President,
JOHN SLAGG, JUNR. Director,
GEORGE LORD, Director,
SAM MENDEL,
J. NICOL FLEMING,
JOSEPH THOMPSON,
J. GARNETT,
ADAM DUGDALE,
RICHARD BOLTON (R. Holroyd and Co.
PETER SPENCE,
} Members of the Committee.

Chamber of Commerce, Manchester, April 21, 1873.

We have published the report of the Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce which was appointed a short time ago "to consider the causes of mildew in goods shipped to our Eastern markets." These causes are traced by the Committee, as the result of their inquiries, not to one but to several sources, and are stated to have their origin sometimes in the processes of manufacture and sometimes in the course of transit from the producer, to the foreign market. The presence of moisture in the cloth is regarded as the invariable accompaniment of mildew, and it is upon the means by which this mischievous element gains admittance into the cloth that the Committee lay their finger as chiefly condemnable. So far as they lie in the hands of manufacturers, the sources of moisture are, first, the use of deliquescents in sizing, or of such materials as becomes deliquescent; and secondly the more direct admission of moisture by damp storage. The Committee do not state how far these practices prevail, nor how far the use of delinquescents is intentional or otherwise; but they "earnestly warn manufacturers against the various nostrums recommended for the purpose of sizing, many of which, under the guise of scientific phrases, impose upon the credulity and ignorance of those who buy them, and produce the very evils for which they profess to be the remedy." This is good advice; but it would have been more valuable had it been more specific. But why should deliquescents be used at all, since their power of attracting moisture is so dangerous? Not primarily, as is commonly supposed, for the purpose of adding weight to the cloth, though that is undoubtedly one purpose. It is rather with the view of adding to the strength and elasticity of the warp in weaving, and so of increasing production and reducing its cost. But in view of the danger of mildew, to which such practices lead, we do not hesitate to say that they are, in the language of the report, "to be condemned," although there may be no fraudulent intention on the part of those who adopt them. The more direct modes by which dampness is communicated to cloth, which we hope and believe are but rarely and occasionally practised, as for instance in very dry weather, are simply intolerable; and any one who should succeed in discovering and exposing a case of this kind would render an essential and commendable service to the large industrial community of these districts. What makes this practice especially wrong is the fact that it is seldom, if ever, applied to the whole bulk of the production, but only to "light pieces"—*i.e.* pieces which from whatever cause come out of the loom a little below the proper weight. Such pieces may easily escape detection as they pass through the hands of the buyer, and, on being packed, convey the fruitful germs of rottenness to the sound pieces with which they are made up. The other source of dampness, for which carriers are mainly responsible, is stated to be the careless exposure of goods, either in the course of inland transit or on the outward voyage. Excessive sizing, though not put down amongst the causes of mildew, is stated to be accessory to it, because considerably increasing the risk of it. But the Committee appear to refrain from directly condemning over-sizing. A further occasional cause of mildew is alleged to arise from the want of ventilation in ships and steamers—especially in iron vessels—and the want of space between the bales of goods and the heated boilers of steamers.

These conclusions at which the Committee have arrived, not without difference of opinion, are unaccompanied by comment "for the sake of clearness and brevity." We cannot but think, however that in adopting this course they have sacrificed clearness to brevity. It would certainly have given point to the conclusions if the grounds and, as far as possible, the evidence upon which they have in each case been adopted had been stated; and an additional value would have been conferred upon the report if the views of the minority and their reasons for dissent had been given along with it. Such a modification of the report might indeed, only have served to strengthen the position of the majority; but it would at least have provided to commercial and manufacturing public with the means of forming a better-founded judgment than can be derived from the simple statement of the views of the majority. On one point it appears to us that the Committee ought, even on their chosen plan, to have been more explicit. They state that they "have no desire to under-estimate the degree of blame which justly rests on certain manufacturers and shippers in our own country." Certain dangerous and reprehensible practices on the part of a section of the manufacturing body are pointed out. But what of the shippers? How far are they responsible for the generation of mildew? Again, the Committee state, in opposition to the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, that they are in possession of numerous proofs that mildew is sometimes the result of external damage to the bales by salt or fresh water. This evidence is important, and if made public would give great force to the recommendation that dock companies and loaders of vessels should abandon the use of improper hooks in handling the bales.

It cannot be said that this report advances the inquiry into the causes of mildew very far. Indeed, it was scarcely possible that the Committee should have been able to arrive at an indisputable conclusion on the subject. The collection of sufficient evidence for that purpose is a work beyond their power. But they have at least made it tolerably certain that the responsibility does not rest upon the shoulders of any one class entirely. It will be well if in subsequent discussions some means can be devised for detecting and arresting in their earlier stages the forces which go to produce mildew; and, above all, if those who fraudulently or negligently are the originators of them can be made to suffer a due penalty. It is of the greatest service, doubtless, to honest and careful manufacturers and merchants to point out, as this report does the measures by the adoption of which they may put an end to mildew. But for the dishonest and the careless there is no remedy short of a sufficiently painful one. Losses severe enough have indeed been suffered, and many of them have fallen on Manchester, but exactly where is not known. It is to be fear, however, that in many cases they have not been distributed in very even shares amongst their authors. There is reason to believe that matters are not quite so bad as they were a short time ago. But it is certain that unless the prevalence of mildew as a marked feature of the Eastern, trade shall speedily disappear, it will do much in many ways to undermine and destroy that trade. Apart from the loss of confidence and the lessened demand which necessarily accompanies it, the cost of examination and detection, the unpacking and repacking of bales, as well as the direct losses from damage, constitute so many additions to the cost of production, and must end in greatly limiting the power of consumption. The increased trade of late years in cheap and inferior cloths the Committee mention, but do not discuss. It is worth while, however, to point out that this phenomenon always accompanies great rise in the price of cotton. In this respect the cotton trade only resembles almost every other trade, in which a great rise in the cost of production leads to a deterioration in the quality of the product. And the only reliable hope for a return of the demand for and the manufacture of better qualities lies in a return to lower prices for cotton. An abundant and cheap supply of the raw material will do more than anything else to bring again the days of pure cloth and remunerative prices.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Next Cotton Crop.—It is evident from what we have already learned that unless producers suddenly change tactics, the coming planting will be the most extensive since the war, if not in the history of American cotton, and that with anything like a favorable season, there will be next fall and winter, plentiful as the supply of labor is more cotton than can be conveniently gathered. It is true that our increased labor supply is largely at the expense of Georgia, Alabama, etc, but that still insures increased production as for each bale lost to those States by that emigration two bales will be fourthcoming from the more productive lands of our own section of the cotton belt. In this view of thing low prices for cotton next season are more than propable, and it will therefore be the part of wisdom for farmers to endeavor to raise enough of corn and meat for home consumption. Such is the policy country merchants should encourage to the full extent of their influence.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

SCARCITY OF HORSES.

(Saturday Review.)

There can be few more interesting and important subjects of inquiry than that of the alleged scarcity or deterioration of English horses. The Committee of the House of Lords to which this subject has been referred will doubtless collect a valuable body of evidence, and make a sensible report; but as their labours will probably occupy some weeks or months, it may be useful in the meantime to consider such facts and opinions as are brought forward by writers who make horse-breeding a special study. There have been numerous articles and letters on this subject in *Bell's Life*, from which we will select some romarks by "Cecil" as deserving special attention. This writer says that, as regards hunters, it is difficult to explain where they come from; inasmuch as within his own observation there are not so many bred as there were forty years ago, yet in the hunting-field the numbers are greatly in excess. When in his juvenile days he first visited Leicestershire, the number of horses located at Melton was not one-fifth of what it now is, neither was their breeding and quality as good. As regards matter of opinion, it is possible that "Cecil" may err, but he can hardly be wrong on matter of fact. He says that he has a vivid remembrance of Mr. Osbaldeston's stud when he was Master of the Quorn, but he thinks, if they could be resuscitated, they would not be pronounced equal to Mr. Tailby's. The "Squire" and his horses have been made famous by a pen to which perhaps no equal could be found in the modern literature of sport, but it does not follow that the subject as well as the treatment was unrivalled. Still we can only get opinion either way; but "Cecil" can hardly be wrong in pointing to the hunting-stables at Cheltenham, Leamington, and Rugby, as proving a vast increase since his youth in the number of hunters kept. Formerly there were only three regular hunting-men at Wolverhampton, and they kept not more than three or four horses apiece; but now the number of hunters kept by traders of Wolverhampton exceeds one hundred. So the hunting-men of Birmingham have "multiplied marvellously," and their horses have wonderfully improved. If these statements which "Cecil" makes, apparently from personal knowledge, are true, the same causes must have produced like effects elsewhere. The popularity of hunting, with both sexes, may be inferred from recent novels which endeavour to represent the actual manners of the time. The ladies, says "Cecil," have taken largely to hunting in the last fifteen years, and horses suitable for their riding have greatly risen in price. There are, in fact, many persons who consider the keeping and occasional riding of hunters as a necessary appropriation of part of the wealth which they enjoy. We have heard of a gentleman who was much more liberal of his purse than of his person, and who kept three varieties of horses; one that he rode habitually, another that he rode occasionally, and a third that he dared not ride at all. It may be hoped that this gentleman found friends to do for him that which he could not do himself, and it appears reasonable to infer that, as there is much more money in the country than there used to be, so there are many more horses which fetch more or less deservedly high prices.

There are not perhaps many writers who equal "Cecil" at once in experience and discretion, and it is rather embarrassing to find that the horse, alive or dead, excites an enthusiasm scarcely compatible with judgment. But if a writer goes into ecstacy alike at the memory of Beadsman and the sight of Knight of the Garter we may perhaps be right in concluding that praise of the past and admiration of the present are equally well founded. A series of articles in *Bell's Life* on the "Sires of the Season" ought to go some way to reassure alarmists. The author of these articles undertook a search for hunting-sires; but he is really unable to get away from the "animals of priceless value and merit" which are reserved for the highest purposes of the stud. The death of Beadsman was doubtless regarded by this writer when it occurred as a national calamity; but he has now convinced himself that the sons and grandsons of Beadsman are able to save the country, if the country will only allow itself to be saved. "The sons of the great Beadsman have many of them been race-horses of such intrinsic value that to cross them with any thing save of the purest blood would almost be a waste; but a legion of their sons might serve England in years to come if our Government will only collect them, instead of allowing them to pass year by year out of sight, picked up by foreigners, or made useless as sires, and often being abused and knocked about in steeple-chases and hurdle-races, to become at last victims to the cap-stand." The pathos of this passage will reach every heart, and we need only therefore draw attention to its truth, which is perhaps less obvious. Among many horses now on the Turf there must be some good ones, and if these could be made the best of, the deterioration of the general breed of horses, whatever be its extent, would be arrested. This writer thinks that, by utilizing the produce of the Turf, England would soon possess the grandest stud of stallions in the world. Thank's, he says, are due to those who have laid the groundwork; such as Sir Joseph Hawley, the breeder of Beadsman, Baron Rothschild, the founder of the King Tom family, and Mr. I'Anson, the breeder of Blair Athol. Happy, say we, is the country that can count at least three saviours! "Probably the above-named families of horses are the most remarkable now in England, and Sir Joseph Hawley stands alone in planting a family tree, and then going down from father to son with a continuation of merit." Certainly Sir Joseph Hawley is more fortunate than the husbandman of whom the Latin Grammar used to speak—*Arbores serit diligens agricola quarum adepiciet baccam ipse nunquam.* But Sir Joseph Hawley has planted the tree and eaten of the fruit. He won the Derby with Beadsman, and he won it ten years afterwards with Beadsman's son, Blue Gown, and thus "he has made an improvement on perfection." Blue Gown, it is true, has gone abroad, but his brethren The Palmer, Rosicrucian, and Pero Gomez still remain; and if the Legislature cannot give the country good horses, at least it cannot take them away. The Palmer is settled apparently for life in Yorkshire; and this writer, after seeing him, could not rest until he had seen his brother Rosicrucian, who still adorns his native Kent. The King is dead, long live the King! It was a severe misfortune to Sir Joseph Hawley and England to lose Beadsman in his prime, but it was a great consolation to have a son, Rosicrucian, just ready to take his father high position in the stud-book, where, if he has any rival, it must be his own brother, The Palmer.

It may of course be said that all this is mere opinion. But there is one practical test of the value of the horses of which this writer speaks—that foreigners buy them whenever they get a chance. It is difficult to see how this can be prevented, even if we admit that it is an evil. We are told that clever foreigners "managed to get Buccaneer out of Mr. Cookson," but if Mr. Cookson had made up his mind to part with Buccaneer, any one who offered the price could have him, and if he had not, the most clever foreigner could do nothing with the astute master of the Neasham stud. In other commodities it generally appears that demand is favourable to production, and we should not easily be persuaded that this rule does not apply to horseflesh. As regards stallions, however, it can hardly be doubted that there are enough of good ones in the country, if they could be properly distributed, but then it is said that these inestimable foreigners also buy our mares, and breed from them, and years afterwards supply the scarcity which they have created by selling to us the produce. Some writers insist that the English breed of horses has deteriorated through two-year-old racing, but this is doubtful. The practice is carried too far, but in moderation it may possibly be useful, for a race-horse, like an acrobat, learns his business best if he learns it young. The proposal of an export duty on mares would be contrary to our commercial policy, and the notion of Government establishments for breeding is painfully suggestive of waste and jobbery. As regards mounting cavalry, the only plan appears to be to pay the price of a good horse, which, like that of a good man, shows a tendency to considerable advances. Some plan of examining and registering stallions seems to be generally approved, and it may, at any rate, be said that such a plan would do no harm. It is further proposed by some writers that a system of subvention should be introduced, and, if 15,000*l.* a year could in this way be profitably expended, Parliment might perhaps be persuaded to grant the money. But another writer goes to the root of the matter by inquiring where are the mares to which these subsidized stallions might be used? The great difficulty of this subject is the want of accurate statistics. We get partial observations and recollections on which it is impossible to found a satisfactory judgment. But it is probable that in some counties horse-breeding suffers discouragements which might easily be removed, and it is worthy of the attention of noblemen and squires to consider whether they cannot provide their poorer neighbours with facilities which only wealth can buy. A writer remarks that magistrates at Quarter Sessions who are often puzzled by points of law would be good judges of the qualities of a stallion. Horse-breeding is at best an uncertain business, and the farmer of small capital naturally perfers to breed sheep and oxen, for which he gets a return more speedily. Then, again, there are large districts of England which are not specially suitable for breeding horses, and besides, England is a small country, and you cannot crowd horses together without risk of disease among them.

The complaint that Englishmen are losing their love for horses is certainly not supported by an inspection of the literature of the subject. The Earl of Durham has lately formed a breeding stud, and a writer in *Bell's Life* would have described what he saw on a visit to it if his pen had not been occupied with what he had heard of racing in that country forty years ago. Another writer finds himself near Richmond, and he cannot pass the gates of Aske without calling to see Voltigeur; and of course he cannot name Lord Zetland's horse without telling once more the story of the match with the Flying Dutchman. There is no doubt that these writers understand the public taste. In fact, almost all Englishmen desire to own horses, or, failing that, to think and talk about the horses which are owned by others. If the taste remains, the means of gratifying it are likely to be found, and we ought to be tolerably content if the worst that can be said about our horses is that foreigners come and buy them whenever they get a chance.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF APRIL 26.

The Bank "Rest."—The Bank holiday.

MOTTO FOR ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

"The proper study of mankind is man."

WANTED—A SPECIMEN.

A fish not yet in the Brighton or Crystal Palace Aquarium.—A boot jack.

MATERNAL.

Little Woman (hugging her new doll).—"Isn't she a darling? I'd give her to you, only—she's my own!!"

THE GREAT "IRREPRESSIBLE (TICHBORNE.")

"Macbeth, then comes my dis again: . . . . . Hence, horrible shadow! Unreal mockery, hence!"—Shakespear.

HARVEY'S SAUCE.

The Preceptor of Master Harvey asked that young gentleman what were round numbers. Harvey, with characteristic sauce, replied, "Noughts."

A PHARMACEUTICAL QUESTION.

What medical substances are derived from Purgatory? Not any of those, my Lady, that your Ladyship would probably name. No M'm. Rectified Spirits, M'm.

FASHIONABLE ARRIVAL.

Mrs. Malaprop has returned to the Caledonian Road, from Scotland. She has been spending the Easter Vocation with her friend Mrs. Ramsbotham, in the Cossacks.

NATURAL FEELING.

Ha! "Friends will please accept this intimation."
Well; there are friends and friends. If any such
Look to have leavings from a lost relation,
They'll all please to accept it very much.

A DARING ENTERPRISE.

A rumour has reached us that an influential deputation is about to seek an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a view to induce him to sanction (at the public expense) an expedition in search of the lost tribes.

SOCIAL DISTINCTION.

There are people in the world who esteem it so extremely vulgar to express emotion, that, if an earthquake were reported to have happened in their neighbourhood, they would consider it a proof of their good breeding not to have been moved by it.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

Lady Customer (with her Grocer's book).—"You know, Mr. Sweepins, the Chancellor of the Exchequer takes off half the sugar duty."

Grocer.—"Yes, 'm, he does; and you will see that we have not yet charged you anything extra in consequence!"

NO EAR.

If Shakspeare's advice were generally acted upon, those of us who are so unfortunate as to have no taste either for opera or oratorio might find it difficult to get credit even for the commonest necessaries of life, for—speaking of "the man that hath no music in himself"—does he not recommend, "Let no such man be trusted?"

A SECOND DONATION.

It is announced that the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers have granted fifty guineas towards the building of a chapel for the patients of the Royal National Consumption Cottage Hospital at Ventnor. This is a new obligation which the Fishmongers have now conferred on those invalids. The Consumptive had already to thank the Fishmongers for Cod's-liver Oil

"A SOUSED CHILD DREADS WATER."

"Now, Missy, you've seen me shave, so you must just skedaddle, please, as I'm going to take my bath."

"I won't tell if you don't take it, Uncle Rowland. Let me stay, please."

"Won't tell! What do you mean, Missy?"

"Why, nobody wouldn't go into cold water, Uncle, if they wasn't made to, I suppose. Nobody don't make you, do they?"

RATHER AWKWARD!

"Well, and how's the beauty, Mrs. Jessamy?—As lovely as ever?"

"O, *lovelier*, if possible, Mr. Polkington! She's just been short-coated, poor darling, and——"

"Just—been—short-coated, Mrs. Jessamy!!!?" "Yes, of course! My baby you mean, don't you?"

"O—er—no! I—I—*I* meant your opposite neighbour—Miss Belsize!

LITERARY GEMS.

A poet advertises a work with the title The Curse of Immortality. As we have not seen it, we are not rude in supposing—from study of modern poetry—that it has a reasonable hope of escaping that terrific doom. Another poem has been published, of which a critic says that it is "noteworthy." It *is*, but the author would not much enjoy the notes we have made on his margins. A third new publication invites remark. The title is The Baronet's Cross. Which baronet, and what has made him cross? Has Mr. Gladstone refused him a peerage?

HOP MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign Hops.—La Polka not in great demand. La Valse exported in quantities. Fandango, Bolero, &c.

The only English Hop is Sir Roger de Coverley.

Quotations from the Hop Market.—"I suppose you've not been to many dances as yet?" "No, not many." "Do you think the season will be very gay?" "Yes." "I hear the Shah of Persia doesn't dance." "Really! But he'll go out everywhere?" "O, yes." "Who is the Shah of Persia?" "Ah!" 'What a strange head-dress that Lady has on?" "Hasn't she! I told her so." "You know her, then?" "A little. It's my wife." "How absurdly Lady Xminster is painted!" "Yes. And look how Miss Wye is powdered! I wonder her mother permits it." "Lady Wye, like Cromwell, puts her trust in powder. Everyone thought her daughter would have gone off last season." "May I offer you some——" &c., &c.

Sing for the garish eye
When moonless brandlings cling!
Let the froddering crooner cry,
And the braddled sapster sing.
For, never and never again
Will the tottering beetlings play,
For bratticed wrackers are singing aloud,
And the throngers croon in May!

The wracking globe unstrung,
Unstrung in the frittering light
Of a moon that knows no day!
Of a day that knows no night!
Diving away in the crowd
Of sparkling frets of spray,
The bratticed wrackers are singing aloud
And the throngers croon in May!

Hasten, O hapful blue,
Blue, of the thimmering brow,
Hasten the deed to do
That should roddle the welkin now!
For never again shall a cloud
Out-thribble the babbling day,
When bratticed wrackers are singing aloud
And the throngers croon in May.

THE GOOD TIME COME.

Saint George for Merry England!
For, as in days of yore,
This English land is merry now,
And shall be ev'rmore.
What, have we not, at Eastertide,
Burlesques and brave buffoons;
And for Christmas goodly pantomimes,
And clowns, and pantaloons?

Saint George for Merry England!
Is there no bitter ale,
That smacks like infusion of gentian;
And might serve should quassia fail?
And are there no teetotallers,
That meet and make good cheer,
Whereas they drain the dish of tea,
And quaff the ginger beer?

Saint George for Merry England!
And a Liquor Law effusions.
Our taverns are already closed
On Sunday afternoons.
Policemen watch our hostelries,
Or enter in disguise,
Here's a health to your informers, all!
A benison on your spies!

Saint George for Merry England!
And the huckster's Calf of Gold,
And them thereto that sacrifice
The memories of old;
Them that, of late, at Surbiton,
The Thames' dead wall did plan:
And them that will Northumberland House
Demolish if they can.

Saint George for Merry England!
And the Lords of Manors good,
All who, by Act of Parliament,
Enclose the merry greenwood;
And most of all the Ministers
Who, an they might, would sell
Each rood of Royal forest land,
The revenue so to swell.

Saint George for Merry England!
And the chimneys tall and fair,
With factory-smoke that drape the sky,
And with incense load the air;
For increasing population,
And the ceaseless growth of towns;
O'erspreading woodlands, hills, and dales,
And meadows, fields, and dowas.

Saint George for Merry England!
And the British Working-men,
Who, banded in Trades' Unions,
Still strike and strike again!
While the means of life keep rising
From day to day more high;
And much privation is the fact;
Prosperity all the cry.

Saint George for Merry England!
And the rare old English beef,
And the butchers and the coslowners.
May they never come to grief!
What matter if flesh and fuel both
To such a price have got,
Poor gentlefolk may not roast the joint;
Can hardly boil the pot?

Saint George for Merry England.
And the Masses all tax-free,
Unless they please to tax themselves,
As taxed they choose to be.
For their excess of wages
In drink excised they spend.
Would ye pay a threefold Income-tax
Their ways to make them mend?

Saint George for Marry England!!
The Commons, Lords, and Crown;
The British Constitution,
Which Ben turned upside down;
For Hyde Park Monster Meetings,
Held under Odger's thumb:
For the "good time coming" of the song,
Which is now the good time come!

BANKS.

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Bombay, 1st May 1873. Acting Manager.

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